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FIVE CENTS A COPY

GAS OF TEXAS TO RIVAL COAL IN MID-WEST

Branches of Main Lines Will Carry Product to Small Towns

MILLIONS INVOLVED IN GREAT PROJECTS

Chicago-San Francisco Area to Be Crossed by 10,000 Miles of Pipe Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Natural gas produced in the Texas Panhandle may soon be used for frying the bacon and eggs in Chicago homes.

It is proposed to make this possible by launching several great gas-pipe laying programs, aggregating an outlay of $200,000,000, whereby the vast natural gas resources of the Southwest can be made available to districts 1000 to 2000 miles away.

Further plans for branch pipe lines to supply gas to the small, hitherto isolated communities, thereby making the product available to nearly 20,000,000 new customers, are said to be making the old type coal stove uneasy by blazing the path for the modern gas range.

With a superabundant supply of natural gas available in California, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and other western states, more than 10,000 miles of gas mains, ranging from six to 30 inches in diameter, are being laced criss-cross between Chicago and San Francisco.

Market Already Established

This construction program extends all the way from Winnipeg to Mexico City.

One double line reaching from the Texas Panhandle to Chicago is being projected at an estimated cost of $100,000,000, while two lines recently completed in California, and covering about 500 miles, called for an outlay of $30,000,000. Such expenditures are said to be justified by the fact that during 1929 alone the increase in use of gas for heating gained 50 per cent in the country.

The known supply of natural gas is of such economic importance as to justify the investment of millions in corporations, which will wholesale and retail this fuel and energy from Canada to the Gulf, and from the Ohio River to the Pacific Coast. The in-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Wafdist Leader Defies King Fuad in Holding Meeting

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—Nationalist deputies held a secret so-called "session of parliament" on July 26 at the Saadist Club and passed a motion of non-confidence in the Government of the Premier, Ismail Sidky Pasha. The meeting was convened in defiance of King Fuad and the Government.

The Wafdists met under the presidency of Abdel Salaam Fahmy, vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, which has been adjourned by order of the King.

After the meeting, Nahas Pasha, former Premier and Wafdist leader, announced the Nationalists would immediately start a non-cooperation movement, beginning with refusal to pay taxes, much in the same fashion as Mahatma Gandhi did in the Indian civil disobedience campaign.

About 2000 troops are distributed throughout the city. Aside from the presence of the military Cairo wore a normal aspect, with shops and other business places open as usual.

Vienna Typesetters Wield Blue Pencil

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Vienna was rather amused by the novel form of a protest adopted by the local Communist organ, Rote Fahne, which appeared July 25 with a large blank space in place of the usual editorial. Such action is generally due to official censorship, but in this case it is the protest of the newspaper proprietors against the refusal of typesetters to set up an article sent to them.

For a long time there has been a dispute between Communist proprietors and the printers trade union, which is Social Democratic in tendency, regarding a revision of the wage scale, and the leading article cut out was a sharp Communist attack against trade union leaders because of their action in the present negotiations.

The chief editor refused to rewrite the article and the typesetters refused to touch it. The offending editorial appeared in pamphlet form printed at another printing office later in the day.

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Mexican Justice Points Way to Become Better Neighbors

Greatest Barrier Is That of Language, He Says, and Urges Schools of Each Country to Teach Each Other's Tongue—Fifth Seminar Ends

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—The Fifth Seminar in Mexico of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America concluded its three weeks' sessions here July 25 with a lecture by Salvador Urbina, justice of the Mexican Supreme Court, who told his listeners in discoursing on Mexican-American relations that history shows that neighboring countries have the most friction.

Saturday saw most of the 189 members of the seminar on their way back to the United States. Those remaining did so for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with Mexico, her people's customs and habits the study of which at first hand they hope will react toward a better understanding between Mexico and the United States.

Dealing with neighborly friction, Justice Urbina said that in the case of Mexico this was due, in addition to the geographical vicinity of the two countries, to the general policy of the United States toward Latin America and specifically to Mexico. He claims that the language barrier is one of the most serious. Racial prejudice, of which the United States has not yet rid itself, he explained, is also of great importance. Slights due to racial prejudice become deeply engraved in the thought of the people and are likely to be a source of trouble.

Mexico also has racial prejudice, he admitted. A distrust of foreigners, he said, began during the period of Spanish oppression and was intensified by the war with the United States in 1847, when half the national territory was lost. Added to these reasons are the "tragedies of Colombia, Haiti and Nicaragua."

Mexico feels that all foreigners in the country are exploiters, he declared, and added that Mexicans cannot but feel that the United States is land hungry. To substantiate this argument he pointed to American occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914. Just reclamations which Mexico has had against the United States have never been satisfied he asserted, but the United States on its part is always actuating numerous claims which remain a constant source of friction between the two countries. One of the greatest bones of contention, he maintained, is the Monroe Doctrine that Mexico has never recognized. That the doctrine is but a rule of political conduct for the United States without

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

FUNDING PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR MEXICAN DEBT

Drastic Reduction Proposed on National Railways Indebtedness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An agreement providing for resumption of service on the $500,000,000 debt of the Mexican Government and the national railways of Mexico now in default, was reached between the International Committee of Bankers and Luis Montes de Oca, Mexican Finance Minister, on July 25, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where conversations on the settlement have been in process for five weeks. Mr. Oca and Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the house of Morgan and chairman of the bankers' committee, were signatory to the agreement.

The settlement provides for the refunding of practically the entire principal of Mexican foreign indebtedness.

"As a result of these discussions, the Finance Minister and the International Committee have reached an agreement under which the committee will recommend to the bondholders that facilities be extended to Mexico for the resumption of the service on its foreign debt through the reduction of the amounts due for arrears of interest and through the extension of the term of payment to 45 years," according to a statement issued by Mr.

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Advance Sought in Letter Postage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, has authorized the announcement that his annual report, to be issued shortly, contains a recommendation for 2½-cent letter postage.

The increase, he believes, will help bear the call for economy which President Hoover recently sent out to administrative heads. With the Treasury subject to increasing drafts as a result of appropriations authorized by Congress, it is hardly in order for the post office to continue to operate at a deficit, in Mr. Brown's opinion.

The last administration, on the other hand, with Harry S. New as Postmaster-General holding that the public preferred cheap postage to low taxes, expressed the view that the deficit should not be made up by raises in postal rates.

The proposed increase of half a cent on first-class mail matter, it is estimated, will bring in an additional revenue of from $55,000,000 to $60,000,000 a year. The postal deficit last year amounted to approximately $65,000,000. Studies of other classes of mail matter led to the conclusion that any increase there would be reflected in a decrease in business, and would not aid noticeably in eliminating the deficit. Advance in first-class rates will cause no diminution in the volume of letter mail, it is believed.

Mr. Brown's report, after being submitted to President Hoover, will come before Congress when it convenes next December. The Postmaster-General expresses confidnce that Congress will approve his recommendation and that the public will receive the raise favorably.

AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES IN SPAIN TO CURTAIL

MADRID (AP)—The United States automobile agencies in Spain have begun to reduce their personnel and overhead expenses because of the new Spanish tariff which doubles duties on automobiles.

Dealers regard the situation as critical. Popular-priced motors previously costing from 2000 to 4000 pesetas duty now will cost from 4000 to 8900. The natural consequence is expected to be a considerable slump in sales, at least until the public has adjusted its buying attitude toward the higher prices. All foreign cars have been hit equally by the measure.

ITALY STARTS REBUILDING OF STRICKEN AREA

Fascist Engineers Chart Reconstruction Work—King Visits Scene of Quake

ROME (AP)—A government force of civil engineers has begun charting the work of reconstruction in the regions of southern Italy devastated by the tremors of July 23. Hundreds of workmen, largely from Naples, are at work on the task in charge of the Fascist engineers.

King Victor Emmanuel spent July 25 among his subjects in the distressed area, where a revised official list brought the total fatalities to 2142 and injured to 4551. The King went through Melfi on foot and afterward visited the large tent city for refugees on the outskirts. Other communities visited were Aquilonia and Lacedonia.

During the night big searchlights flashed over the countryside to take the place of the lighting formerly supplied by power plants, which had been put out of action by the quake.

The Italian Army is engaged in supplying the populace with water, the breaking of the conduits and filling in of wells having obliged dwellers in some communities to go two or three miles for drinking water.

Military authorities from Naples have already distributed about 80,000 regular bread rations to the homeless, 15,600 tins of corned beef and 11,800 rations of hard tack requisitioned from the Naples naval base.

The country people expressed deep gratitude to the relief workers for their untiring efforts and self-sacrifice. The soldiers have voluntarily taxed themselves one-fifth of a month's pay to aid the helpless.

For the first time since the quake the public service arms in Potenza Province have been resumed. The public was allowed the use of telephone and telegraph to trace missing relatives. Heretofore the wires had been restricted to official business in connection with relief.

In the last few days 100,000 telegrams have been received at the Potenza post office. Most of these had to be delivered by mail.

The Neapolitans are gradually returning to their homes, although a large number insisted on sleeping in the parks.

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Hoover, July 25, cabled King Victor Emmanuel of Italy his personal sympathy and that of the American people for the losses suffered in the earthquake in Italy.

SOVIETS ASSERT DEVOTION TO PEACE CAUSE

Foreign Commissar Sharply Criticizes 'Rude' Treatment of Amtorg

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Continuity of the Soviet foreign policy and devotion to the cause of peace was stressed by Maxim Litvinov, new Foreign Commissar, July 25, in his first public statement since assumption of office.

Declaring his appointment meant no change in policy, he added, "the bigger our construction plans and the swifter their development the more we are interested in the preservation of peace. All our efforts hitherto have been directed to this end and will continue in still greater degree to be thus directed in future."

The recent improvement in Soviet-German relations may have prompted Mr. Litvinov's statement that there exists a "certain community of interest between the Soviet Union and the states which suffered from the war."

The campaign against Soviet imports which has recently developed in America and other countries elicited the following warning: "States which place artificial legislative or other obstacles to the admission of Soviet raw materials and produce must realize such measures are bound to entail reduction or stoppage of our imports from such countries. However, we are convinced that all these anti-Soviet campaigns are doomed to complete failure since they are ultimately bound to strike a still heavier blow against the interests of the countries participating in them than against our own."

Mr. Litvinov answered pessimistically the question regarding the possible resumption of American-Soviet relations, declaring that the movement on this question seemed backward. He sharply criticized what he termed the rude and unfair treatment of the Amtorg representatives by the Hamilton Fish Committee, declaring that if diplomatic relations had existed this incident would have elicited Soviet protest.

Moscow Press Complains Fish Inquiry Is Unfair

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The proceedings of the Fish commission excite vigorous criticism by the newspaper Izvestia, which on July 26 says: "This commission of the American Congress has devoted its session to shameless propaganda against the Soviet State, its organs and work. This official American institution represents obvious intolerable interference with the affairs of another country."

The Izvestia continues that the "characteristic trait of the examina-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Austria and Italy Sign Agreement of Conciliation

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The Italian Government has forwarded to the League of Nations Secretariat for registration and publication the treaty of friendship, conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement between Austria and Italy concluded on Feb. 6, 1930.

The treaty provides that all disputes of whatever nature shall be submitted to conciliation, and in case this should fail, to the arbitral of judicial settlement. Reservations are made concerning facts prior to the present treaty and to questions belonging to the exclusive jurisdiction of one of the parties. The treaty is concluded for a period of 10 years. If it is not denounced six months before the expiration of this period, it will be renewed for a further period of three years.

Treaties for the pacific settlement of disputes have now been concluded by Austria with eight states, namely, Spain, the United States, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. Italy has now concluded 10 treatjes for the pacific settlement of disputes, namely, with Germany, Austria, Chile, Spain, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, Lithuania, Switzerland and Turkey.

Lithuanian Ex-Dictator's Fine Home Declared One Reason for Banishment

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Twilight descended dramatically on Prof. Augustin Waldemaras, erstwhile dictator of Lithuania, on July 24, when a party of soldiers and police, armed to the teeth, acting under the orders of the Commandant of Kaunas, forced their way into the luxurious flat he occupied in Kovno above the new Bank of Lithuania, and carried him off to an unknown destination outside of town.

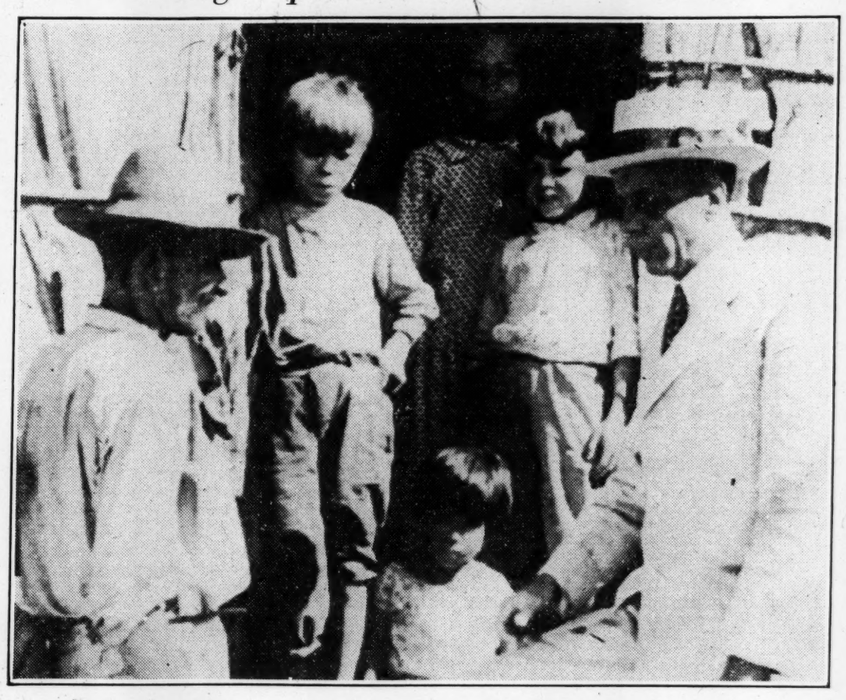
Various reasons are advanced for the sudden reversal of the attitude of tolerance shown by his successors, who not only left him possession of the quarters he occupied as Prime Minister, but invited him to write a complete history of the Vilna question—one of the few matters on which they are said he were in complete agreement. The least spectacular of these explanations is that J. Tubelis, the new Prime Minister, wants the Waldemaras flat, which is easily the finest in the town, with beautiful mural decorations and other unusual features.

Another is that he had not written a single word of his history of Vilna, though paid £500 in advance—a huge sum when the cost of living in Lithuania is taken into account. The third reason is that his lectures at the university have proved somewhat embarrassing to the authorities. Previous to becoming dictator Mr. Waldemaras was a professor but when he wanted to go back he was confronted with his own law denying the right of return to any professor absent more than six months. So Mr. Waldemaras, to the chagrin of the authorities, started an unofficial course.

Finally, there are the activities of the organization known as Iron Wolf to which a number of young army hotheads belong. Many of these are strong supporters of Mr. Waldemaras, and rumors that they intended to cause a rising have been current in Lithuania for many months.

The action of the Government in forcibly removing Mr. Waldemaras is not considered likely to mean any change in Lithuania's attitude toward the Vilna issue. But Dr. K. Grinius, leader of the Populists and now in the Opposition, has recently shown a tendency toward reconciliation with Poland. Whether he reflects the opinion of the country as a whole is doubtful and there are no means of finding out unless the present Government decides to return to the parliamentary system and hold new elections. There is no indication, however, that they intend to do so beyond the unexplained item in the 1930 budget just issued allocating $50,000 for expenses of the "Seimas" or Diet.

Getting Acquainted With the Porto Ricans



TRAPPINGS OF OFFICE CAST ASIDE

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of Porto Rico, Does Not Stand on Ceremony in His Administration of the Island Possession of the United States. He Is Learning the Needs of These American Citizens at First Hand by Visiting Native Homes and Talking With All Members of the Family, as the Photograph Indicates.

Bar Members Oppose Appeal by Wet Group

Poll on Issue and Move to Push Law Repeal Are Protested by Many

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Many members of the American Bar Association here are found to be unsympathetic with the effort of the executive committee of the American Bar Association to poll its members on the prohibition issue and the effort being made by a committee calling itself the "Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc.," of New York City, to enlist attorneys to join that organization, which is working for a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Harry R. Akeny of Lincoln, well-known attorney and formerly a deputy county attorney in Lancaster County, replied to the invitation of the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., with a letter in which he advised the committee that he did not wish to become a member. "Your letter," he stated, "or your argument, as it may more properly be described, makes an appeal to the lawyers for leadership before the bar of public opinion. Ordinarily such an appeal should receive consideration. I have, therefore, read your letter and inclosed resolutions of several bar associations.

"Your appeal to legal principles for reasons why the Eighteenth Amendment should not have been enacted does not appeal strongly to me at this time as a just reason for the repeal of the law. I am not in favor of post mortems unless they serve a useful purpose. Moreover, the evidence, in the form of copies of resolutions purporting to have been passed by two state and five city bar associations, carries little weight on the issue as to whether the amendment should be repealed. Such opinion evidence, as well as the reasons why the law should not have been enacted, has little or no probative force on the merits of the issue now before the public.

"It may be proper for the local or state bar associations to express themselves on the question of the advisability of the repeal of this amendment for the purpose of influencing public opinion, but when a faction of a local organization undertakes to extend the influence of the organization to the membership of associations of other cities and states, then such procedure is an attempt to obtain national legislation by means of the block system and is wrong in theory.

"You are correct in your statement that the Eighteenth Amendment concerns fundamental questions of government, directly affecting the practice of law and the administration of justice, and this being true, the membership of the several associations should not be influenced in their votes on the merits of the law by the opinion evidence contained in your letter, or by any other argument on the purpose of such a faction.

"Would it not be more in the interest of the practice of law and justice to permit the members of the bar of the several organizations of the country to form an independent judgment on the merits of the law in question without the aid and influence of partisan factions on their judgment? Personally, I prefer to consider only unbiased evidence and from a non-partisan witness."

LONG ISLAND PLANE KEEPS CHURNING AIR

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I. (AP)—Well into their second hundred hours aloft, the crew of the "Red" Stinson monoplane churned the air above Long Island in its assault on the 554-hour endurance record of the Hunter brothers.

At noon the plane had spent approximately 136 hours in the air. It is manned by Louis Reichers and Robert Black.

British Budget Passes by a Majority of 38

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Finance Bill passed its final stage in the House of Commons on July 25, by 223 to 185 votes, the Labor Government thus securing its budget in a form very little different from that in which Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented it 3½ months ago.

FRANCE TAKES DOUBLES ROUND IN DAVIS MATCH

Cochet and Brugnon Defeat Allison and Van Ryn to Take Lead

AUTUEIL, France (AP)—The French team of Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon scored a surprising victory over the United States combination of Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn in the doubles play of the challenge round for the Davis Cup, July 26. The scores were 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.

The victory all but removes any hope the United States had of lifting the cup, lost to France in 1927. The French now lead in matches 2 to 1, with the final pair of singles scheduled for July 27.

The highly favored American youngsters, victors over the French in the challenge round last year, and champions at Wimbledon this season, were no match for Cochet's smashing attack and the superb serving of the veteran Brugnon.

The French paraded through the first set, found a bit stiffer opposition in the second as Allison steadied somewhat after an erratic start, and then dropped the third set when Brugnon weakened. After a 10-minute rest Cochet and Brugnon came back to smash the American opposition with ease.

Doumergue Arrives

President Doumergue, of France, arrived at the stadium during the preliminaries and came onto the courts. He stood before the Davis Cup, placed on a pedestal near one end of the courts, and shook hands with the members of both teams, who lined up before the cup.

The crowd was somewhat smaller than the capacity attendance of 10,000 July 25. The match was considered by the French the turning point of the series and the victors

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Film to Serve as Introducer to Porto Rico

Two-Reel Picture Ready for Free Distribution in United States

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Governor of Porto Rico

Porto Rico is a very important part of the United States, but curiously enough there is an extraordinary lack of information concerning it. Letters come to me addressed in the most extraordinary fashion: Porto Rico, Cuba; Porto Rico, Central America etc. Recently an intelligent and quite prominent individual asked me when I would be going back to the Philippine Islands.

Porto Rico is an island community with a population of 1,500,000, who are American citizens. At the present moment we, in the island, are passing through a phase of adjustment which to me, seems one of the most interesting there is in the world at present. We are suffering from all kinds of drawbacks . . .; but our people are intelligent, adaptable, industrious.

Though we are confronted by many problems, our future is bright. We have a university which, I believe, will in time expand into Pan-American significance, for it embodies the Spanish culture and the northern culture. Aside from all this, Porto Rico has a charm of its own: great natural beauty and romantic history, and has some of the finest historical monuments of the hemisphere.

With the idea of acquainting our people of the United States with Porto Rico and what it means, we undertook the production of a two-reel picture called "Porto Rico." . . .

We have arranged with the Motion Picture Bureau of the Y. M. C. A., offices at 120 West Forty-first Street, New York City, and 1111 Center Street, Chicago, Ill., to distribute the picture. It may be had without other cost than that of express charges.

ONE TACOMA-TOKYO FLIGHT ABANDONED

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Guy Kelly, legal adviser for Harold Bromley, flier, and John Buffeten, backer of his proposed flight from Tacoma to Tokyo, announced July 26 the abandonment of the flight. They said a flight from the Japanese capital to Tacoma would be undertaken, however.

Robert B. Wark, and his co-pilot, Eddie Brown, who plan a Tacoma-Tokyo flight, continued work on their plane in Seattle hoping to return here and take off Sunday.

Women Succeed in Aircraft Sales Field; 250 Hold American Pilot's Licenses

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Women are competing successfully with men in nearly all phases of aviation, the air travel division of the American Automobile Association finds in surveying the field.

Pilot's licenses have been granted to 250 women in the United States. Several notable records have been set by woman fliers. They are serving as commercial, transport, and demonstration pilots, are selling airplanes and accessories, filling executive positions with airplane companies and taking a hand in airport management. Although there are no women flying air mail planes, there are nine women members of the National Air Mail Pilots' Association. These are the conclusions the A. A. A. reaches in its study.

"A number of large airplane companies employ saleswomen who compare more than favorably with salesmen," says the A. A. A. "Moreover, they are fully as adept at talking revolutions per minute and horsepower as salesmen. They sell planes, accessories and instruments, and flying courses with ease and efficiency.

"Women as aviation executives are no longer a novelty. Foremost among the women holding important positions in the aviation field is Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney-General, who is now counselor and attorney for the Aviation Corporation, with offices in Washington.

"Another important executive post is held by Miss Amelia Earhart, that of vice-president of the New York-Washington Airways which on Aug. 15 will open service between the two cities, especially inviting the patronage of women.

"The first woman airport manager is Miss Margaret Perry, in charge of the new Culver City (Calif.) Airport, although women have had a hand in airport affairs for some time, serving as traffic or business managers and airport hostesses."

BRITISH ACT TO LIFT DOLE FROM WORKER

Political Parties Agree to Coöperate on Revision of State Insurance

TWO DIVERSE AIDS TO BE SEPARATED

Government Has to Borrow £10,000,000 to Keep Fund From Bankruptcy

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Announcement was made here July 26 that all three political parties in Britain have reached an agreement for an organized endeavor to reform the much-criticized state insurance system and remove from it the reproach of what is popularly known as "the dole."

This agreement takes the form of acceptance of an invitation issued in the House of Commons this week by Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, for Conservative and Liberal coöperation on this question.

Each party has chosen two recognized experts on state insurance to represent it upon the committee which is to go into the problem. Labor has appointed Miss Bondfield and Vernon Hartshorn. The Conservatives will be represented by Sir Henry Betterton and Maj. Walter Elliot, and the Liberals by Ernest Brown and Isaac Foot.

Fund Needs Repletion

The committee is to examine the unemployment register and the financial position of the unemployment insurance fund. It is to consider the amount spent on relief both by the fund and by the national exchequer and to discuss whether any solution can be devised acceptable to all political parties.

The necessity for reform has been brought home to the Government as well as the Opposition by the fact that it has been necessary this week to borrow an additional £10,000,000 to keep the fund from bankruptcy.

The majority of manual workers in Britain are insured in the fund which started 19 years ago when the late Lord Asquith was Prime Minister.

The fund was intended to promote compulsory thrift by requiring each worker to contribute to a pool, and was subsidized also by employers and the state in order to provide against legitimate periods of unemployment.

Basic Theory Abandoned

The assistance it was to give to the worker was to be proportional to the latter's contribution. Little by little, however, this basic understanding has been lost sight of and the worker has been assisted not only on an insurance basis but also long after his own past contributions had ceased to entitle him to any such help.

The fund has thus become partly one for the distribution of state charity and impinges upon functions previously performed by what was once known as poor law relief. But it also continues to effect reasonable and much appreciated insurance against unemployment for a great body of its subscribers who would resent anything in the nature of state charity.

The problem has thus become one of how to separate these two sets of operations in order that the scheme may be restored to a business basis and those legitimately insured in it may cease to be liable to be classed with those who are not.

British Labor's Extreme Wings Declare Truce

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A truce has been declared between the Labor Government and its Left Wing supporters who of late have been in almost open rebellion. A conference took place in the House of Commons July 25 between, on the one side, the National Committee of the Labor Party as a whole, of which Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, is head, and, on the other, representatives of the more progressive section of Labor, the Independent Labor Party, which is led by James Maxton.

Miss Susan Lawrence, chairman of the Labor Party organization, presided, and in the talk which took place, Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, eventually succeeded in convincing the meeting that neither group could get on without the other. The meeting finally passed a unanimous resolution for coöperation on both sides.

The Independent Labor Party has agreed to be bound by the decision at the coming Labor Party annual conference at Llandudno. The Labor Party executive has undertaken to indorse a number of parliamentary candidates nominated by the Independent Labor Party. This formal restoration of amicable relations, follows differences which had grown so acute that a split was seriously threatened. The main trouble has been over unemployment on which the Independent Labor Party stands for the expenditure of state funds on a much more lavish scale than Philip Snowden and other members of the Cabinet have been prepared to approve. The Independent Labor Party also supports nationalism.

SYDNEY REPORTS ON WHEAT

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—The wheat harvest for Australia, including Tasmania, was officially announced July 26 as 126,477,000 bushels for 1929-30.

LACKAWANNA TO ELECTRIFY SUBURBAN LINES

Multiple-Unit Trains of Motorcars and Trailers Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The while-collared army of "five-fifteeners" who converge at the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad terminal for points in northern New Jersey are about to be transported by "white coal" rather than anthracite—for electrified trains are scheduled to supplant the old steam locomotives on several suburban lines before the end of the year, according to railroad officials here.

The lines involved, which serve a population of some 1,250,000, include the Lackawanna's main passenger line from its terminal in Hoboken to Dover, the line from Newark to Montclair and the branch from Summit to Peapack-Gladstone, formerly known as the Passaic & Delaware—in all 70 miles of line, carrying 160 track miles.

The question of providing electrified service for these communities long has been the subject of discussion, but the management of the railroad felt that the probable increase in traffic and any resultant reduction in expenditures would not be sufficient to meet the cost; hence it was cautious about undertaking the project, especially in the face of the inroads made on its revenues by the operation of numerous bus lines.

However, business and civic organizations in the zone in question petitioned J. M. Davis, president of the railroad, to electrify the lines and offered, in order to secure the change, to pay increased suburban fares, provided the railroad would undertake the project without delay. Accordingly, the railroad's board of managers promptly authorized going ahead with the work, which is being undertaken by the General Electric Company.

The railroad chose to use the 3000-volt direct current system for probably the first time in America in suburban service, on the assumption that later on it may become desirable to extend the electrified zone over the mountains to Scranton and the anthracite coal fields 134 miles away.

The power lines are overhead, rather than by third rail, for safety's sake—owing to the density of the population in the region traversed, and also to prevent the loss of power which is unavoidable in the carriage of such high voltage near the ground. The company will purchase electric energy from the public service corporations which serve the territory.

Multiple-unit trains, equipped with electropneumatic (quick-stopping) brakes will be used. One motorcar and one trailer constitutes a unit. The motorcars are new, while the trailers are converted from the road's present coaches. The new cars have been built by the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Company. The units of motor and trailer can be coupled in trains of two, four, six, eight, 10 or 12 cars, as necessary. Each motorcar will be 71 feet long, will be powered with four motors, having a total of 920 horsepower, and will weigh 148,000 pounds.

Each car will seat 84 passengers. Each trailer will weigh 113,000 pounds and accommodate about 80 passengers. It is intended to place 141 of these units in service.

The work of construction has progressed steadily since its inception and the present hope of the Lackawanna railway is to have a substantially completed electrified service in operation and working like a clock by the end of 1930.

Turks in Position to Attack Kurds

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — With heavy reinforcements of troops, and occupation of strategic points at the base of Mt. Ararat, the Turks were placed July 26 for a strong offensive with both infantry and cavalry against Kurds intrenched in mountain strongholds who have survived daily airplane bombardments.

During the last two weeks the Turks have completed the devastation of a wide area south and west of Ararat, destroying hundreds of villages whose inhabitants aided the rebels. Thus the Ottomans now have cut off from their supplies the remaining forces of the incursion on the mountain.

Kurdish horsemen numbering about 500 attacked Horosan, in the province of Hakkiari, July 25, hoping to draw the Turkish troops southward from Ararat.

Turkish frontier forces repulsed the invasion.

An official bulletin stated that the eastern provinces were quiet with the sole exception of Ararat, which it was believed would be cleaned up.

The Turkish press has switched from its accusations against Persia toward Irak, now claiming that the latter supplied the rebels with their munitions.

Manchester Cotton Bows to New Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Manchester and the surrounding district has long been known as Cottonopolis, because of the area's important position in the world's cotton trade, but there are indications that the trade is beginning to take second place among the city's activities.

More than twice the number of people are now employed in other forms of manufacturing in this locality than are engaged in the cotton trade. The Lord Mayor of Manchester, R. Noton Barclay, in an address, stated that there is a larger sum paid in wages in various engineering trades within a radius of 10 miles of the Manchester Town Hall, than is paid in wages in the cotton industry. It is estimated that £8,000,000 a year goes in engineering wages in the area.

More than 200 factories, supplying a wide variety of products, are located in the locality, and their output consists of airplanes, motorcars, locomotives, machine tools, internal combustion engines, including gas and oil engines, specialized machinery for the textile trades and virtually every phase of electrical equipment, as well as a multiplicity of other products.

The city's development as an engineering center has been further emphasized by the establishment here of headquarters for many engineering organizations, including the Northwestern Center of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, the northwestern branch of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Structural Engineers, the Manchester District Institution of Gas Engineers and several others, local and district.

Model Apartment on Lower East Side

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A model elevator apartment house, with average rentals of $12.50 a room a month, will be erected on the lower East Side, at 193-7 Stanton Street, between Attorney and Ridge Streets, as soon as demolition and excavation on the site can be completed, according to announcement made by the State Board of Housing on July 24.

The construction will be undertaken by the Stanton Housing Corporation, a new limited dividend company, and will be the first project to be constructed and wholly financed under the State Housing Law by an independent builder, the announcement said.

The plans provide for a 6-story structure containing 44 apartments and 135 rooms. The building will contain an automatic elevator, incinerators, electric refrigeration and other modern improvements. The apartments will comprise 3 and 4 rooms, and will be rented on annual leaseholds, and not on the cooperative plan.

CHATHAM SCHOOLBOYS STUDY IN GERMANY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A party of boys from a technical school in Chatham, Eng., have spent a month in Solingen, Ger. The primary object of their visit was to learn German from first-hand sources. As the course in a junior technical school lasts three years, only the brightest pupils can acquire a good working knowledge of a foreign language unless other than the ordinary means are employed.

All the boys concerned are the children of working-class parents, but as they exchanged homes no expense for board and lodgings was incurred. Each had from 30 to 40 shillings pocket money. The total cost of the trip was between £3 and £3 10s.

Shaw Admits That He Is Literary and Dramatic Emperor of Europe

LONDON (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw is more than ever the literary and dramatic emperor of Europe. He admits it himself.

The first time Mr. Shaw had a play produced in Vienna the producers objected to his dictatorial stipulations about the manner in which the play was to be produced.

"I said to them," said Mr. Shaw, "politically your Emperor is the Emperor of Austria, but from the dramatic point of view, I am the Emperor of Europe."

He has never abdicated.

Nor has he ceased speaking his mind.

When the American delegation was in London attending the naval conference, one of its members, David A. Reed, Senator from Pennsylvania, was introduced to Mr. Shaw at a party at Lady Astor's home after being warned in advance that the recalcitrant Irish philosopher would say anything he thought regardless of the Senator's feelings.

Mr. Reed thought he would get in the first blow. Losing no time, he told Mr. Shaw exactly what he thought about "The Apple Cart" in highly uncomplimentary terms.

"What did you expect?" countered Mr. Shaw. "Isn't it all about America?"

Mr. Shaw has never visited the United States, and declares he never will.

Born in Dublin July 26, 1856, Mr. Shaw started earning his own living when 15 years old. When he was 20 he came to London. His early plays and novels attracted no attention and from 1895 to 1898 he was a Fleet Street dramatic and music critic, specializing in Ibsen and Wagner.

Today, G. Bernard Shaw has become as much a part of the British capital as Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square or the Tower of London. Even the policemen know him, and Mr. Shaw is about the only person outside of Ramsay MacDonald for whom all traffic is stopped as he crosses the street.

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TIMBER DUTY RAISED IN AUSTRALIAN BILL

CANBERRA, Australia (AP)—In the House of Representatives July 25, James E. Fenton, Minister of Trade and Customs, introduced a resolution amending the tariff on imported timber, the new scale of duties to go into operation immediately.

The duty of logs from the United States is increased by the bill to 20 per cent intermediate and 30 per cent general, giving preference and tariff protection to British timber. The duty on American saw logs is also increased. Mr. Fenton expressed the hope that reciprocal arrangements would be made with Canada.

MANGANESE MEN DECLARE SOVIET RUINING MARKET

$20,000,000 American Industry Blocked, They Say, and 3000 Made Idle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Charging that the Soviet Government is pursuing a ruthless policy of dumping its products in the United States in order to obtain capital for its five-year industrial program, J. Carson Adkerson, president of the American Manganese Producers' Association, in a letter to Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York and chairman of the congressional committee investigating Communism, on July 25 declared that the Russian tactics are already "wrecking" the American manganese industry.

Mr. Adkerson requested that the committee make a special study of the situation so that the heads of the manganese industry in the United States may set the facts before the authorities in Washington, and appeal for an embargo on Russian manganese, similar to that which the Treasury Department has just placed on Soviet paper pulpwood.

The tie-up of the manganese industry which has followed extensive underselling by the Russian interests, "recently caused the major producers of this country to close their mines and plants," the eltter said, "throwing thousands of men out of employment."

The underselling policy, which was made possible, the letter continued, because Russian manganese is produced by "cheap, conscript, contract labor, and virtually the only expenditure involved is the cost of foreign bottoms bringing the ore to this country," has resulted in closing an American industry with an investment of $20,000,000 and thrown more than 3000 employees out of work.

"Just now Soviet manganese, which is an essential product in the manufacture of steel, is selling in this country at $26 a ton, as against the American price of $34 a ton. The Soviet Government, which owns and controls the manganese ore deposits in Soviet Georgia, has let it be known that it will meet any price offered by American producers and better it."

The amount of manganese ore shipped into the United States from Russia in 1928 was 15,842 tons, in 1929 it soared to 32,336 tons, or more than double the amount of the previous year, and there was a corresponding increase in the first half of 1930, Mr. Adkerson said.

In informed circles it was said that the manganese interests comprise the fourth American industry which has been affected by the Soviet Government's policy to push the industrialization of Russia and to find markets for their products by fixing prices without regard to costs. The anthracite, lumber, and wheat-raising interests here have all felt the force of Soviet price competition, it was said, but they have not been seriously affected because Russia cannot as yet command the shipping to transport those commodities to the United States on a large scale.

The two chief buyers of Soviet manganese, it was said, are the United States Steel Corporation, which recently closed a contract with the Soviet Government for purchase of $2,500,000 of manganese annually, and the Bethlehem Steel Company, which buys all its manganese ore from Russia.

Other Soviet Goods May Be Exchanged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury officials July 26 indicated the embargo against Russian pulpwood might be applied to other Soviet products. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs, said: "We're going right down the line" on a series of other Russian products, including anthracite and manganese.

Pulpwood was barred because of a tariff provision excluding goods manufactured, in whole or in part, by convict labor, Mr. Lowman said, but the customs service was able to apply heavy duties on foreign products coming into the United States under conditions technically known as "dumping."

Manufacturers in the United States have protested that anthracite, manganese and lumber was being "dumped" by the Soviet. The term is applied to foreign sales at prices considerably below domestic price. It also embraces reductions under known costs of production. Mr. Lowman said the Treasury had not taken cognizance of reports the Soviet Government was threatening retaliation.

Scots University Unites Old and New

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. — Sir James Irvine in his address to the students of St. Andrews University, paid a tribute to its former Rector, Fridtjof Nansen, and said that his example would always be a power and inspiration to them to whom he meant so much.

Today, continued Sir James, the university is larger, stronger and better than she has ever been in her long history, and it is a remarkable fact that this position has been won rather by adapting the conditions of the fifteenth-century than by adopting those of the twentieth.

The first universities, continued Sir James, in this country sprang from small communities of men who dedicated themselves to learning and who turned aside from the world to satisfy the longings within them.

In their own time it had come to pass that two schools of opinion had arisen which regarded a university either as a place devoted to "the preservation of useless learning" or as an institution to provide an efficient training on the scale of mass production for the practical issues of life. "It is my belief," said Sir James, "that these extremes, like most extremes, are wrong, and it is in no feeble spirit of compromise that we have endeavored to frame our policy.

"A university is intended primarily to equip and train a man's mind, to develop and strengthen his character, and to impose on him the conviction that only by sheer labor and honest work can he attempt to discharge a debt which can never be repaid.

"The old university, under the molding process of the commissions which sought to unify the university system of Scotland, might have found herself little more than a miniature modern university; but our three colleges remain intact, our students come under the personal influence of professor, lecturer, and regent, the new learning and the old flourish side by side."

WAKEFIELD MAKING COLONIAL BRICKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Brick making on colonial standards has been revived at Wakefield, Va., to insure that the reproduction of the birthplace of George Washington will be exact. The National Park Service reports that the bricks are being made of native clay and by hand.

The restoration work is being conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the Wakefield National Memorial Association. Plans for the reproduction have been made from the foundation of the house destroyed by fire on Christmas day, 1780. The house was typically colonial, with central hall and four rooms on the first floor.

ENTIRE DISARMAMENT URGED BY BRITISH M. P.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Complete disarmament and all-in arbitration are the two things which all nations should seek if war is to be eliminated in the future, contended Miss Picton-Turbervill, Member of Parliament, in an address delivered to the Manchester branch of the Women's International League.

Disarmament alone, important as it is, is a negative virtue, she maintained, claiming that it was more important that all nations should agree to submitting all disputes to arbitration.

Heating Laboratory Opened in Move to Serve Consumers of Anthracite

PRIMOS, Pa.—The anthracite industry, as part of its campaign to win public support by a new degree of service, has opened the first heating and development laboratory here, under direction of Anthracite Coal Service, Noah H. Swayne, executive director of the Anthracite Institute announced. The laboratory is designed to solve the furnace problems of the public. Information as to boilers, auxiliary equipment, automatic anthracite heating machinery and incidentals from chimney to ash pile will be secured from tests, and passed on to coal retailers.

Initial tests include such items as mechanical ash removal methods, an investigation of the practicability of using the main house heater for furnishing hot water during the summer, a thorough test of several inventions for feeding large coal both automatically and by magazine, experimental work with a device for coaling the fire and shaking the ashes, the complete testing of various types of thermostatic control, and the chemical removal of scale and dirt from boiler tubes.

The laboratory also will study new uses of anthracite. Arrangements have been made for testing a small generator to convert anthracite into gas. This unit, which is designed for house heating, water heating and cooking, is claimed by the manufacturer to be suited to pea size anthracite.

INDIAN WOMEN TRY ENDURANCE SITTING

CALCUTTA, India (AP)—Sixty women volunteers of the civil disobedience campaign have been emulating, in the main streets of Calcutta, the "endurance sitters" in the United States.

In defiance of the police, who had refused to allow them to parade, the women sat down in the street at 5 p. m., July 25, and had not budged at 3 a. m. During their 10-hour vigil, they were surrounded by police.

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LABEL PROVISION FOR CORN SUGAR ASKED REMOVED

Refiners Say Requirement Has Reduced Sale of Product

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the Corn Products Refining Company petitioned Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in a public hearing July 25, for the removal of the requirement set up under the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906, whereby preserved fruits, beverages, relishes and other specified products into which corn sugar has entered as an ingredient, must state this fact on the label.

Presenting a printed brief and argument, Judge William G. Holt, attorney for the corn refiners, asserted that corn sugar or dextrose is a sugar equal in purity and beneficial effect to cane and beet sugar, differing only in that it is less sweet. Under the label ruling the public is led to believe that corn sugar is inferior, he declared, so that canners avoid using it in their products.

Judge Holt maintained that the price of corn could be substantially raised by increasing the demand for cash corn to be converted into sugar, and stated that such a demand would certainly follow removal of the label restriction on corn sugar. His own company, he added, is ready to double its plant facilities in the event label requirements are removed.

The chief opposition to the petition was based upon its asserted conflict with the ideal of pure food practices built up in the last 25 years. Speakers against the proposal admitted that corn sugar is a pure food, and as such is entitled to fair presentation to the public. But it is not sugar, in the accepted sense of that word, they maintained, and therefore its presence in products ordinarily prepared with cane or beet sugar should be plainly indicated on the label for the purchaser's information.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, first vice-president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke in behalf of the consumers and declared that producers of corn sugar should educate the public to appreciate the qualities of their commodity, instead of urging a modification of the pure food regulations that might impair public confidence in them.

During the past 25 years, Mrs. Wiley added, the public has slowly been educated to read labels on canned and bottled products, and to have confidence that the contents of the packages are as stated on the labels. To remove the requirement that corn sugar must be stated if used, would be to leave purchasers in the dark as to the type of sugar employed, she continued, and would be an entering wedge for further reversals of pure food practices.

Both sides at the hearing introduced technical evidence as to the effects of corn sugar in canned products. At present, only four categories of food products may be manufactured with corn sugar and sold without label notification, Judge Holt declared, while 20 groups of foods are restricted.

The free list comprises meat products with the exception of ham, ice cream, bakery products, and some confections, or candy. The 20 classifications with label requirements included canned fruit and vegetables, jams and jellies, ketchups, pickles, chocolate products, and beverages.

BULGARIA INDORSES UNITED EUROPE PLAN

PARIS (AP)—The Foreign Office on July 26 made public the terms of the reply of Bulgaria to the proposal of Aristide Briand, Foreign Secretary, for a European union. Bulgaria expressed the "greatest sympathy" with the idea and added that the Government was "ready to give fully and freely its collaboration."

The Balkan state asks fulfillment of all of the ideals of the League of Nations regarding minorities and disarmament and suggests that Turkey ought to be invited but recognizes that there may be "temporary obstacles in the way of Russian participation."

HEFLIN ORGANIZES JEFFERSONIAN PARTY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Though the election is not until Nov. 4, interest in Alabama is running high over the contest between John H. Bankhead and J. Thomas Heflin for United States Senator. After being prevented from entering the Democratic State primaries on Aug. 12, Senator Heflin, in a speech delivered July 4, announced the organization of the Jeffersonians, a body which will present its own candidates in the general election in November. Besides Senator Heflin, the main candidate of the Jeffersonians is Judge Hugh A. Locke, who is running for Governor.

The Jeffersonians have announced a general convention to be held here in September. They have also arranged to hold primaries in every county on the same day of the regular Democratic primaries. Senator Heflin asserts that he has not formed a third party in Alabama, but that he is determined to wrest control of the Democratic forces from the group now in power in the State.

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Portuguese Told of Crushed Plot

LISBON, Port. (AP) — The Government July 26 issued a lengthy manifesto to the Portuguese nation giving details of the recent plot to overthrow the republic.

The paper said propagandists had been smuggled into barracks to undermine the morale of troops and that soldiers and noncommissioned officers had supported the plot with funds, the money being obtained for a so-called campaign to combat illiteracy. Baits and bribes were offered to officers of high rank to join the organization.

The manifesto added that all of the efforts came to naught because of the loyalty of the army and police, who dealt a crushing blow to the plot.

The conspirators, according to the manifesto, had planned a three days' pillage of civilians, confiscation of property of the supporters of the dictatorship, feudal rule and indemnities to all who "suffered material or moral harm since establishment of the dictatorship."

The manifesto said that if the latest revolution movement had succeeded, mob rule would have prevailed and that only chaos could have resulted.

HENNESSEY CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—James W. Hennessey, public administrator of Richmond County, was indicted for second degree grand larceny, and a bench warrant was issued for him by the Richmond County grand jury on July 25, on evidence submitted by James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts, which showed a shortage of between $35,000 and $40,000 in his accounts. Mr. Hennessey resigned immediately. He refused to comment on the indictment, but said he would make a statement after he pleaded to it on July 30.

The alleged discrepancy was found by examiners of the department of accounts, who have been carrying on an investigation for the last four months, it was said. James C. Crane, an attorney of West New Brighton, was appointed to succeed Mr. Hennessey and was sworn in at once.

LOUDSPEAKERS LESS LOUD IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Aided by its corps of volunteer observers who patrol the city to report violations of the new ordinance against loudspeakers on sidewalks or in doors and windows, the Noise Abatement Commission has succeeded in reducing considerably the annoyance to the public from unnecessary noise.

Edward F. Brown, director of the commission, in an interview on July 25, estimated that more than 85 per cent of the radio stores now obey the ordinance prohibiting them to advertise by giving sidewalk demonstrations of their instruments. He was confident, he said, that further work by the volunteer observers would result in making the observance of the ordinance complete.

FOUR-DAY WORK WEEK PLANNED

ELGIN, Ill. (AP)—The Elgin Watch Company employing nearly 4000 workers, announced July 25 that beginning July 31 it will inaugurate a four-day week working schedule. A five-day-week schedule has been in force for nearly a year.

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FEDERAL JURY CONVICTS VAUSE OF MAIL FRAUD

Former New York Judge Faces Jail Term in Stock-Selling Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—W. Bernard Vause, one-time judge in the King's County Court, was convicted of mail fraud and conspiracy to use the mails to defraud by a jury in Federal Court here on July 25. The verdict was reached at the end of the sixth week of trial and found Mr. Vause guilty on all 12 of the counts in the federal indictment against him, charging separate and specific mail frauds, and on the thirteenth count of conspiracy. The verdict will be imposed on July 29.

Wide publicity has attended the case, which is one of six involving the New York City magistracy during the last year and a half. Mr. Vause is the first thus impugned who actually faces jail. He earned a reputation for particularly drastic decisions during the six years he served on the Brooklyn bench.

The verdict of guilty came as a climax to a succession of charges, indictments and legal difficulties with which Mr. Vause has been confronted since a federal grand jury indicted him on May 6 on the mail fraud charge. This indictment concerned his alleged stock-selling activities in connection with the Columbia Finance Corporation, which failed in December, 1929, for more than $400,000.

In addition, Mr. Vause faces a perjury indictment in Federal Court as a result of conflicting testimony regarding a $250,000 fee for a pier lease for the United American Lines and two grand larceny indictments in connection with the Columbia Finance Corporation, which were returned in General Sessions Court.

In the present case, evidence was presented by the Government showing the Columbia Finance Corporation had been misrepresented by its officers to "poor and ignorant East Siders" as a bank under state banking department supervision. The books of the corporation were produced to show that dividends had been declared when deficits existed and that of the $300,000 received in cash only $600 was on hand at the time of failure.

FUNDING PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR MEXICAN DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

Oca and Mr. Lamont. "The standard payments to cover both sinking fund and interest charges on the new refunding 5 per cent bonds which will be issued will amount to $15,000,000, beginning with the year 1936. In the interim there will be a period of transition during which the annuities will be smaller, the first, for 1931, to amount to $12,500,000.

"Provision will be made for a sinking fund to begin in 1931, which should provide a ready demand in the market for the bonds.

New Funded Debt

"The Government will guarantee the new funded debt with a lien on customs revenues in the form established for the heretofore customs secured debts. A method is provided by which, should the Mexican Government desire to make new bond issues in the future, it may do so under specified conditions after the service on the new debt is being paid at the normal rate of 5 per cent.

It also provides for drastic reduction of the debt of the National Railways of Mexico. Holders of railway bonds, which have declined in value until they are quoted on the New York Stock Exchange at $1 bid, are called upon to renounce in addition a part of the interest on their bonds falling due during the next five years to make available a sum of more than $25,000,000 to be used for additions and betterments designed to place the railways in a position to operate more economically.

"The existing debt will be consolidated in a new issue secured by a general mortgage to bear interest, after the interval referred to above, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and payable in 45 years, regular amortization to begin in 1936," the statement said.

The announcement characterizes the National Railways Company as insolvent. Provision is made in the agreement for the complete reorganization of this company through the formation of a new one.

The agreement fixes the principal amount of the direct foreign debt of the Mexican Government at $267,000,000, which represents a reduction of about $7,000,000. The principal of the railway debt is placed at $225,000,000, as against $239,000,000 in the last settlement.

Contest Likely

Already there are indications that some of the bondholders will contest the settlement. This was had in the announcement by Alexander Simpson, New Jersey lawyer and Democratic candidate for United States Senator, that he had filed a court action in Trenton, asking an accounting by the bankers' committee of a fund of $43,000,000 set up several years ago by the Mexican Government to provide unpaid interest in the Mexican bonded debt.

The European conferees were: William E. Gerton Mortimer, for Great Britain; E. de la Longuiniere, Pierre Vinson and Henry R. Sabbage, for France; Dr. Paul von Schwabach, for Germany; Gustav Dunnant and Robert Dunnant Jr., for Switzerland, and Marcel Baeld, for Belgium.

"In the course of the discussions which have been held during the last month with the European and American members of the International Committee, the Secretary of Finance made full explanation of the full economic condition of Mexico and the outlook for the future," the statement explained. "In the light of this information, as gained by the delegates, and of the different data made available, the members of the International Committee have taken adequate account of Mexico's present and future economy, of its capacity of payment and of the other obligations which make up the national public debt—that is to say, of internal obligations, to the fulfillment of which the Government attaches as much importance as to that of foreign obligations."

The fund for which a detailed accounting is sought was set up to take care of defaulted interest on a $500,000,000 Mexican Government bond issue. Gustavo Gallopin, who holds 200 bonds, seeks to establish his holdings as a secured claim against the Mexican Government.

Of the $43,000,000 paid under the bankers' plan of settlement, the action alleges that $15,000,000 went to the National Railways of Mexico and $5,000,000 for expenses and charges of the committee. About $5,000,000 remains, the bill states, which should be applied to arrears in interest charges.

The bill requests the appointment of a receiver to take over all assets controlled by the defendants with authority to foreclose the lien to be imposed on the trust fund of more than $5,000,000; an accounting of all moneys and a decree restraining the international bankers' committee from negotiating further with the Mexican Government.

COATES TO CONDUCT NEW YORK CONCERTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Albert Coates, Anglo-Russian conductor, arrived here on board the steamship Aquitania of the Cunard Line on July 25 to be guest leader of the New York Stadium concerts for the next three weeks.

He brought with him the score of his new symphony "Launcelot," based on a King Arthur legend, which will have its world première here on Aug. 8. Since his last visit here, Mr. Coates has directed the London Symphony Orchestra in London and on a tour of the British provinces. He has also given a series of guest performances at the State Opera in Berlin, and presented his one-act opera "Samuel Pepys" at the Munich Opera House, with Hans Knappertsbusch conducting.

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RURAL MINISTERS CAN AID FARMERS, SAYS VIRGINIAN

Clergymen Attending 10 Days' School at Polytechnic Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Rural clergymen can render valuable service by helping teach farmers to work together, John R. Hutcheson, director of the Virginia agricultural extension division, told more than 80 ministers attending a 10-day school at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. Hutcheson detailed the organization of the extension division as one of the agencies designed to help the farmer which the rural minister should be familiar with. He told them that the extension division through its county agent endeavors to discover the greatest needs of that section and to focus on them. The average county agent in Virginia gives instruction during the year to more than 3500 persons.

The state-wide program of the extension division, Mr. Hutcheson said, is fourfold. In the first place it is trying to teach the farmer to produce the food he places on his table and not live on what is left after the best has been sold. Secondly, it is helping the farmer to reduce cost of production by using the best methods and best materials in order to compete in a national field.

Better Production Blamed

In two years considerable headway has been made in this respect, leading some farmers to blame better production methods for the oversupply, which has depressed prices, although machinery is more responsible.

The third great project is the effort to fit production to market demands. As easy credit has more to do with overproduction than any other factor, bankers are being urged to coöperate in reducing acreage.

The fourth item of the program is assisting in obtaining improved methods of marketing through coöperative associations. Selfish, ignorance and bad management are the reasons for coöperative associations failing, Mr. Hutcheson said. Here the minister can help, he continued, by helping to educate the farmer to work with others in solving mutual problems.

Work of the Public Welfare Department of Virginia which yearly expends about $5,000,000 was explained to the ministers by Frank Bane, commissioner. He divided the work of his department into three major fields: Work with defectives, delinquents and dependents.

Almshouses Being Closed

He pointed out that the numbers of defectives and delinquents committed to the care of the State is increasing at a rapid rate while dependents are decreasing to such an extent that some almshouses have been closed.

The choicest antique is the county jail, Mr. Bane told the ministers. The same methods used in the days of Queen Elizabeth of paying a turnkey fee and allowing the jailer so much for feeding his prisoners, his salary to come out of what he saved from this sum, is still in use. Employment is given to all prisoners in state prisons, although he was frank to admit that, if the increase were as rapid in the next three years as it has been, Virginia would have from 500 to 1000 idle inmates in its penal institutions.

Because the rural child does not have the same advantages as the city child the rural church must help to fill this need by offering intellectual opportunity, the Rev. J. H. Montgomerys said. He related how one rural church had brought a consolidated high school to its community when without this leadership children of that community would have been deprived of such educational advantages.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS SOUTH IN POPULATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina leads all southern states with a population of 3,165,146. This is revealed in census figures as of May 1.

Increase in population for the period between 1920 and 1930 was 600,000.

Georgia's was approximately 7000. Florida showed the greatest percentage of gain, 51.6. North Carolina's percentage of increase was 23.9, second to Florida. Virginia, North Carolina's neighbor to the north, grew 4.7 per cent to a population of 2,418,075, while Tennessee, to the west, increased its population 11.1 per cent for a 1930 total of 2,609,637. South Carolina gained 40,000, or 2.9 per cent.

AUSTRIA SUBSCRIBES TO GOVERNMENT LOAN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Results to hand of the Government's international loan just floated show that all portions were well taken up, especially the Austrian part, which had been three times over-subscribed. The floating of this loan has raised the question in a number of foreign states of the redemption of Austro-Hungarian pre-war loans which hitherto have been unsettled.

There is also the question of the Vienna municipal loan of 1902, still unredeemed, and it was noticeable that on this account France took no part in floating the present Austrian loan. In a recent statement to the press Dr. Otto Juch, Finance Minister, hinted that the Government will act in this matter as soon as possible.

Economy Found in Costly Roads

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — New York City's failure to solve its traffic problem is costing the community $1,000,000 a day, so that extensive remedial measures, even though they represent vast expenditures, would be economically sound, Wayne D. Heydecker, associate director of the Regional Plan Association, asserted at a luncheon of the New York Rotary Club here July 24.

Decrying the general tendency to ship all commodities into the center of the metropolis and distribute from there, Mr. Heydecker declared the solution worked out by the Regional Plan Association was to construct a great circumferential loop, with a series of radials leading out in all directions and with a series of connecting links inside.

Experience in Westchester has proved that parkways are an investment, not an expense, he declared, citing realty values in that county, which jumped from $650,000,000 in 1920 to $1,600,000,000, to prove his point.

With proptrly worked-out regional construction and traffic handling 35 years from now living "will be more comfortable and more economic and it will be easier to get around with 7,000,000 cars than it is now with 2,000,000," he said.

Canadian Expert Deplores Slums

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—Large areas in Montreal will inevitably become slums unless a policy of decentralization is adopted at once, according to Noulan Cauchon, head of the Dominion Government town planning department.

The "American" idea of having one congested down-town section has already had disastrous results in New York and other cities, the expert said.

It has made slums, slashed property values in some areas and sky-rocketed them in smaller places, while reducing efficiency by causing business men and workers to waste time and energy in traveling uneconomically long distances to and from their places of employment.

Decentralization was necessary because the ordinary subway or elevated railway relieves congestion in one area to make it in another. A wide street carrying five times the traffic of the ordinary street was not five times as efficient because the inner lines of traffic must hold up the others when making turns. There are limits to the economic width of a street. Railways should build their stations on the string-of-beads idea, instead of concentrating on one gigantic center.

In Canada, owners were taxed on the value of their property and not on rentals as in England, and thus were impelled to put it to maximum use, with the result that centers were formed full of large buildings.

C. P. R. President Hopeful of Outlook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada's return to normal business conditions in the near future is the optimistic outlook foreseen by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who paid a brief visit here after his recent trip to England. Given a normal crop and the movement out of the country, both of which appear practically certain, Canada will be back to normal, he thought.

"The British loaf to the workingman is his barometer of food and now the cry is for a Canadian loaf. The Argentine offers no strong competition. British people want Canadian wheat, there is a lot of difference between the grains of Canada and the Argentine," stated Mr. Beatty. British people are thinking and talking Empire trade which he thought was evidence of a revival of British and Empire industry.

"The British people are thinking and discussing as a whole a reconstructive scheme which aims for better conditions throughout the Empire. The general feeling is that intra-imperial free trade is a necessity. The Imperial Economic Conference will be a great event and iron out many difficulties. The whole Empire will be watching for results."

Fossils of Mastodons 3,000,000 Years Old Discovered by Andrews in Mongolia

PEIPING (AP)—On the shores of a dried-up inland sea near the outer Mongolian border, Roy Chapman Andrews, noted American explorer, has discovered what he believes one of the most amazing fossil deposits ever revealed to human eyes.

In a trap formed by a bog of sticky almost bottomless mud, the Andrews expedition has found the remains of 25 to 30 great shovel-toothed mastodons with 6-foot jaws. One of these had previously been found near the same locality in 1928. Mr. Andrews, who returned here last night on a brief trip, said that so far four skulls, a number of jaws, 25 to 30 tusks and the hundreds of ribs found indicated one of the most extraordinary adoptations in the whole animal kingdom. He said that the animals must have roamed Mongolia 3,000,000 years ago.

Another pit filled with the remains of 10 to 15 baby mastodons was discovered.

The Andrews expedition now has a complete series of all ages of shovel-toothed mastodons. The explorer said this made an unusual museum exhibit comparable only to the dinosaurs found in 1923.

The expedition will work carefully along the shore line of the lake in the hope of finding some place where primitive man, even older than the Peking man, may have been trapped. Later the expedition will move over to central Gobi in an effort to bring out the skeleton of a huge baluchatherium located there in 1928.

"We have enough already so that if we stopped work right now the expedition would still be a huge success," Mr. Andrews said

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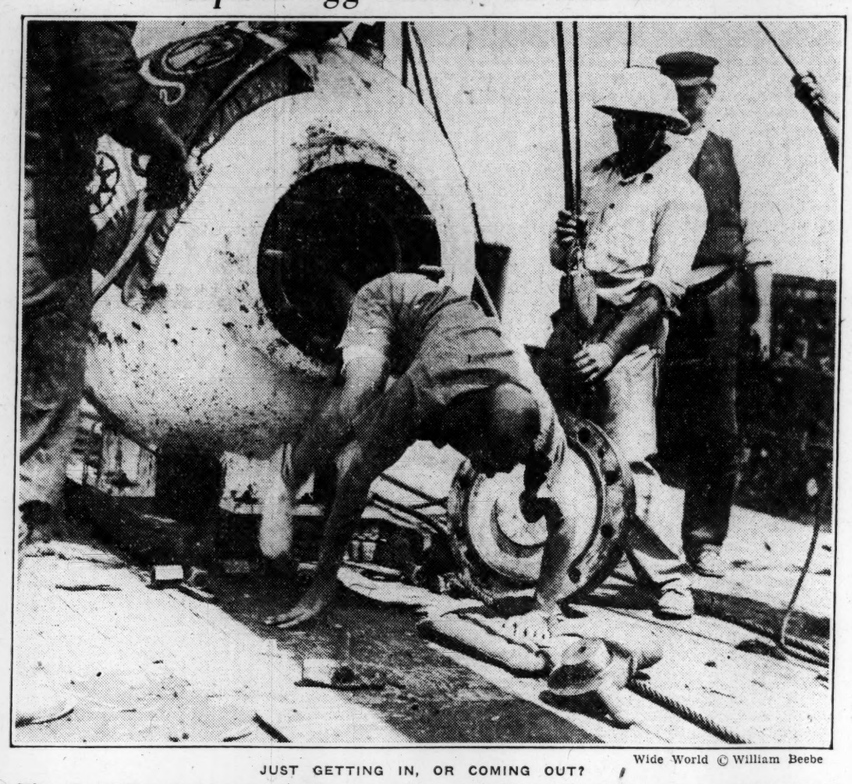
Deep-Sea Egg Hatches Curious Chick



JUST GETTING IN, OR COMING OUT?

Wide World © William Beebe

When Dr. William Beebe came tumbling out of his new deep-sea diving ball, following a successful test in the waters off Bermuda, he held a record for marine descents and the hope that his new apparatus will permit marine operations at a depth of a half mile.

Dr. Beebe, who is the director of the New York Zoölogical Society's oceanographic expedition, descended 1426 feet, accompanied by Otis Baron, his aide. The device designed by Dr. Beebe is a large hollow steel ball, with fused quartz windows. Unlike most diving apparatus, no air is pumped to it from the surface. It is equipped with its own oxygen supply, together with apparatus for absorbing the exhaled air. Telephone equipment permitted conversation with the tugboat from which the diving ball was lowered by steel cable. Fish were readily observed through the quartz windows, the explorer reported.

The divers remained submerged for an hour and a half, protected by the steel ball from the heavy pressure of the surrounding water. Dr. Beebe hopes ultimately to descend to far greater depths.

SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

Orders Placed in America Indicate $47,000,000 Growth in 4½ Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Certain difficulties which have recently arisen in Soviet-American trade were frankly discussed by S. O. Zuckerman, head of the export department of Amtorg (the chief Soviet commercial agency in America), in the course of an interview.

"Some American firms," Mr. Zuckerman declared, "came to the conclusion that we are dependent upon them and try to worsen the terms on which they supply us with equipment. This led to a sharp reduction of the orders placed by the Amtorg during April and May. The orders in May totaled $3,000,000, as against an average of $10,000,000 in earlier months; orders to the amount of $10,500,000 were placed in Germany during May."

Mr. Zuckerman attributed the contraction of credit by American firms to the fact that European competitors have been spreading alarmist reports in America about Soviet economic conditions, simultaneously granting longer credits to the Soviet Union themselves. As a result of this the Amtorg transferred certain building plans, which had been prepared for execution in America, to European countries.

Mr. Zuckerman emphasized the point that the equipment for new large Soviet factories, in whatever countries it may be purchased, will determine the course of future purchases over a number of years. Discussing the conditions under which American exports to the Soviet Union might be expected to grow, he said:

"The equipment which we purchase in America usually comes into operation a year or 18 months after it is shipped; hence the question of credit is very important. For the further development of American export to the Soviet Union it is necessary that firms should adapt themselves in credit policy to the conditions of the Soviet market, and the financial market of the United States must also be opened for our business."

Mr. Zuckerman also touched on more favorable aspects of Soviet-American trade. He cited figures to show that Amtorg's orders in America had increased in value from $13,000,000 in 1925-1926 to $60,000,000 in the first half of 1929-1930. (The Soviet business year is reckoned from October to October.)

During the first quarter of 1930 the Soviet Union took 3.9 per cent of the total export of the United States, as against less than 1 per cent in the preceding year. This placed the Soviet Union in sixth place, after Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France and Japan, as a consumer of American exports during the first quarter of 1930.

Two huge steel plants, Magnitostroi and Kuznetzstroi, for which the Soviet Government has provisionally appropriated a billion rubles (nominally $500,000,000), are to be erected with the technical aid, respectively, of the Arthur G. McKee Company of Cleveland and the H. J. Freyn Company of Chicago.

Representatives of the J. G. White Engineering Company have practically concluded an agreement to furnish consulting services in the building of Svirstroi, a large new hydro-electric plant near Leningrad, and Col. Hugh L. Cooper is chief consulting engineer for the construction of the giant among the Soviet hydroelectric power plants, Dnieprstroi, on the lower reaches of the Dnieper. The firm of Hitchcock & Tinkler expects to close a deal for the irrigation of a large area in Turkestan.

The list could be multiplied indefinitely, if the smaller contracts were included; but even this incomplete summary shows what an important part American technical advice and direction are playing in the realization of the five-year-plan of Soviet national economic development.

LEGION OF HONOR GIVEN TO SPORTSMEN

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Three leading figures in the French world of sport have been designated to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor. They are Jean Borotra, Jean Mermoz and Georges Carpentier. M. Borotra's distinction should prove ample consolation for having been defeated by William T. Tilden 2d., in the challenge round for the Davis Cup.

Bestowal of this honor upon M. Mermoz was announced at a banquet given by the Aeropostale Company in honor of the pilot who was the first to carry air mail from Africa to South America. M. Mermoz modestly declared that he considered the decoration as a recognition not only of his accomplishments, but as a tribute to the daily work of all air line pilots.

M. Carpentier was decorated in view of his services as instructor of physical education in the army school at Joinville.

WHERE 'FISH STORIES' WILL BE NARRATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—About 1250 delegates are expected to attend the international convention of the Canadian and United States Fisheries Associations to be held here Sept. 11 to 13.

The associations have invited fisheries commissioners from all parts of the United States and fisheries superintendents of the Canadian provinces to attend, believing that it will be to their mutual advantage to get together and discuss their problems, especially those which have international bearings. George F. Woolley of Boston, Mass., is chairman of the joint entertainment committee.

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BONUS SYSTEM WIDELY USED IN 'BIG' BUSINESS

Many Reward Executives for Bringing Firm More Profits

By GILMORE IDEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—Evidence adduced in the legal battle over the Bethlehem-Youngstown steel merger is causing holders of corporation stocks to wonder to what extent their interests are being considered as against rewards for high-priced executives. Eugene G. Grace's testimony that he received a bonus amounting to $1,623,753 on the 1929 business of Bethlehem is followed by admission that the practice of awarding management bonuses is not uncommon among large corporations and banking institutions.

Salaries paid executives are confidential and private. The president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is reputed to be one of the highest-paid executives in the country. Many others have been mentioned in the same class but the facts regarding the salaries are not subject to official confirmation.

In the field of the utility companies it is rather generally the practice not to pay bonuses in addition to salaries. Yet a number of the executive officers of utility companies are directors of private management corporations and through these they obtain, upon occasion, what is reputed to be tremendous bonuses in return for bringing the companies up to a high plane of earnings.

General in Banking Field

Bonuses in the banking field are reported to be quite general. A president of one of the largest banks in the country is said to receive in salary and bonus a sum annually in excess of $2,000,000, or more than what is said to have been acquired by Mr. Grace from the Bethlehem corporation. Practically all of the large banks are reputed to have an arrangement with their executive officers to pay bonuses on earnings in addition to salary.

This is all well enough where the salaries are modest and where it is expected to reward the executive for good and careful management, the stockholders admit, but in many cases it is notorious that salaries are extremely generous. Recently it was publicly proclaimed that three of the railroad presidents of the country receive salaries in excess of $100,000 a year. On the other hand it is generally not the practice of the railroads to pay bonuses in addition to salaries.

In the field of industrials there does not seem to be any general practice, neither is there any sure way of checking up on the reports which are given out without official confirmation on this subject. General Motors Corporation, it has been unofficially claimed, has made 80 persons millionaires. This company is understood to have had an arrangement with its various executives whereby they would receive 5 per cent of all profits earned after 7 per cent had been made on the capitalization. These bonuses were utilized by these executives to purchase the stocks of their respective companies and when they leave office the stock is converted into cash.

Supported as Incentive

Discussing the general subject before the annual spring meeting of the American Management Association at the Hotel Astor, New York, last May, J. P. Jordan, a partner in the firm of Stevenson, Harrison & Jordan, said:

"Industry and commerce has a problem on its hands, not only to make a consistent and satisfactory net profit, but, in order to increase and stabilize this net profit, so to give heed to the psychological call that every means may be resorted to in order to safeguard the mental attitudes of the personnel of the organization against fear, nervousness, worry or any other harmful mental reaction. Incentive methods for key men and executives provide a very effective safeguard against the detrimental factors described and, besides, they increase profits. There is no doubt about that."

At that conference it was set forth that the general practice is to set aside a certain fund above normal profits from which all bonuses will be paid. The highest executive, be he president or general manager, will be paid a flat percentage of these excess earnings, it was agreed. The subordinate executives will be paid partly in a percentage of earnings and partly upon a basis of compensation for savings effected in their departments. Salaried men under that rank will be paid upon the basis of savings on their particular job.

Living Costs Show 2.8 P. C. Decrease

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Cost of living in the United States decreased an average of 2.8 per cent in the six months' period from December, 1929, to June, 1930, according to data announced by the bureau of labor statistics, as a result of its semiannual survey in 32 cities. The decrease varied from 0.6 per cent in Cleveland, O., to 4.9 in Atlanta, Ga.

From the peak prices of June, 1920, the decline has been 23 per cent. The living index, based on June, 1913 as 100, was 166.6 in June of the present year.

Food prices, with a decrease of 6.4 per cent, lead the six groups of items in the downward trend. Fuel and light were second, dropping 3.3 per cent. Rents decreased 1.5 per cent, clothing and house furnishing goods each 1 per cent, and miscellaneous items 0.3 per cent.

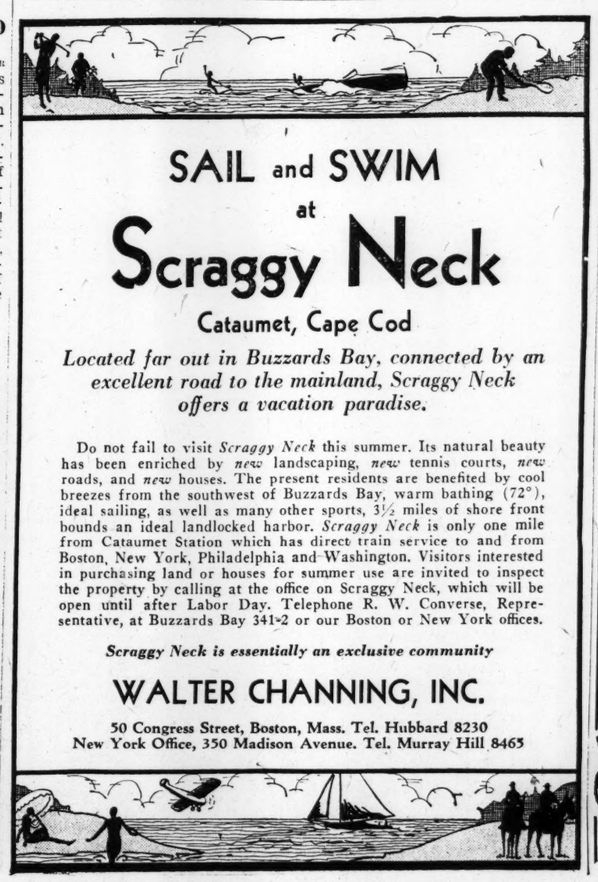
Rents declined in 31 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.2 to 8.8 per cent. Miscellaneous items increased in 15 cities by percentages ranging from 0.1 to 5, the report states, but general decreases cut the average tangibly.

RIVER IN AUSTRIA DEFIES GRAVITATION

LINZ, Austria (AP)—The amazing spectacle of a river flowing up hill was beheld by vacationists here July 24.

The waters of the Lake Atter receded and the strange phenomenon caused the River Ager, which has its source in the lake, to start flowing backward.

Many boats on the lake and at the mouth of the river were stranded.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Documents Relating to Gladstone's Career Presented to British Museum

Books Taken From St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, the Home of the Noted Statesman Who Collected 60,000 Volumes for the Use of Students.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWARDEN, Wales—In the last few months several notable collections of books and manuscripts have been given to the nation by private owners. Sir Charles Firth's gift of 11,000 volumes of the University of Sheffield has been followed by Lord Brotherton's presentation of his library to the University of Leeds; and now H. N. Gladstone has handed over to the British Museum several documents from St. Deiniol's, Hawarden, which throw valuable and entertaining light upon various phases of the character and career of his distinguished father.

St. Deiniol's though familiar to scholars throughout Great Britain, is comparatively little known to most of the general public, considering the eminence of its founder. It is hoped its present entry into the news through its gift to the British Museum will draw wider attention to its work, and the facilities for research and intellectual companionship that it freely offers to students from all parts of the world, and to every school of Christian thought.

Hawarden is a small village prettily situated just within the northern gateway opening into Wales, a few miles to the west of Chester. It has long been connected with the Gladstone family, having been brought into it by the famous Liberal statesman's mother. In 1889, Mr. Gladstone, feeling the national need for a home of learning, "divorced," in the words of his daughter, "from city life and conditions," removed some 27,000 of his books into two iron rooms at the top of Hawarden Hill. This was the beginning of the large library of 60,000 volumes which he subsequently bequeathed for the use of students in the fine hall of St. Deiniol's, whose spacious and lawn-surrounded aspect pleasantly recalls the colleges of the older universities.

St. Deiniol's provides accommodation for about 20 men, at a weekly charge of 50s., and is available for all bona fide students. Advantage of its opportunities is most frequently taken by university dons and undergraduates, teachers and clergymen, who come down to Hawarden for a few days or weeks at a time, for a change of scene or a resumption of the quiet, academic atmosphere of their college days.

Vivisection Proves Lacking in Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Taking the figures for 1928 as the latest available, Peter Freeman, Member of Parliament, speaking at the annual meeting of the London and Provincial Anti-Vivisection Society, said that he had asked the Home Secretary for the number of experiments that had been performed on animals in order to gain information about a particular malady.

The reply showed that in 1916 there were 7624 such experiments on living animals. During the following 15 years the number had steadily increased until in 1928 it reached 34,180, while there had been a 50 per cent increase in the number of fatalities from that particular malady. Yet in that same period nearly 200,000 experiments had been carried out on living animals in research on that malady alone.

Mr. Freeman's argument was that if 200,000 experiments had been carried out with a definite purpose in view and results showed that conditions were 50 per cent worse than at the start, then it was reasonable to suppose that the experiments had been useless. He therefore regarded it as fair to ask the Home Secretary whether he would refuse the issue of licenses for further experiments, but the Home Secretary said that he could not give this assurance.

Mr. Freeman held that vivisection was the worst example of cruelty, and that cruelty was the worst form of crime. Mankind had to recognize the rights of animals and the human attitude toward those rights had to be changed.

Europe Advancing in Military Aviation

NEW YORK (AP)—It is the opinion of Maj. James Doolittle, former ace of the Army Flying Corps, that the United States will soon lose its premier position in military aviation unless it "steps on the gas."

Major Doolittle has just returned from a three months' tour of Europe, where he exhibited American-made fighting, observation and training planes in 21 countries.

The present American fighting and observation plane is speedier, more durable, more stable and easier to fly than those of any other country, Major Doolittle believes, but he said the European countries were making rapid progress.

One thing that struck the Major and his two companions — Capt. James Parker and Lieut. Joseph Cannon—was the secrecy with which European countries surround their military aviation operations. In several places they were not even allowed to go near military hangars, Captain Parker said.

Economics Caused Bukovina Outbreak

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST — Having just returned to Bucharest from an investigation of the anti-Semite disturbances in Bukovina province, The Christian Science Monitor representative even found that Jews themselves declare that the economic crisis is the principal cause of their difficulties, and that the peasant attacks and shop-looting and property destruction which he inspected was not wholly due to anti-Semitism. The peasants were found to be really rather friendly, but that sometimes they were the easy victims of agitators.

In view of present unrest the Government is dealing severely with the latter, arresting the leaders in a determined effort to prevent the recurrence of the trouble on Aug. 1, which is Communist Day.

The daily papers continue to emphasize the revolutionary tendency of the outbreak and call for drastic action.

CHANGES IN POSITIONS ANNOUNCED IN GENEVA

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Members of the International Committee of the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation sitting as the governing body, accepted the resignation of Julian Luchaire as director of the institute.

Henri Bonnet, at present a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, has been appointed director of the institute for a period of seven years as from Jan. 1, 1931.

$1,600,000 BOND FEES

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Ministry of Finance July 25 ordered the Argentine Embassy in Washington to pay $1,600,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co. for services on the Argentine external loans. The services are due Aug. 1.

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NEBRASKA TURNS FROM HIGH-COST WHEAT FARMING

Eastern Part Especially Expected Automatically to Decrease Acreage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—While Kansas apparently has taken a decisive stand against the wheat acreage reduction plan outlined by Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, no outspoken opposition has arisen in Nebraska, the second greatest producer of hard winter wheat, in which Kansas leads. In fact, Nebraskans appear to be lining up with wheat growers of Oklahoma and the states of the Northwest in accepting crop restriction as an economic necessity.

In 25 years, wheat acreage in Nebraska has doubled. This State before 1900 was a spring wheat growing section but with the introduction of certain kinds of winter wheat became a winter wheat state. In 1929 the acreage increase was 10 per cent which was also a 10 per cent increase over the five-year average. The large accretion is attributed mainly to the use of lands in western counties, where large farms, tractors and combines have reduced costs.

Western Nebraska, therefore, is not expected to make any great cut in acreage. In eastern Nebraska the natural tendency will be toward reduction, W. W. Burr, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska, stated, on account of the low price of wheat and the high cost of producing the grain in eastern counties.

Eastern Nebraska, though a diversified farming section, produces about 60 per cent of the State's annual average of around 55,000,000 bushels of wheat. There has been a gradual reduction in acreage in eastern sections for several years, Dean Burr declared, as farmers found it profitable to turn more to stock raising and dairying.

The college of agriculture is planning "outlook" meetings before wheat planting time. The college is not telling the farmer what he must do, but undoubtedly, Dean Burr said, the question of reduction of acreage will be discussed.

Dean Burr declared the Nebraska farmer is adjusting himself to conditions. He is studying the present situation more carefully, from a business standpoint, then ever before, and with the Panhandle district in Texas and western Kansas and Nebraska producing wheat more cheaply, he will turn from wheat, the dean believes.

Prof. Harold Hedges of the rural economics department of the University of Nebraska stated there is some limitation in shifting acreage, as it might mean an overproduction of feed crops and live stock to consume it. The return for man labor from raising corn, however, he has pointed out, in eastern Nebraska is more than twice that for wheat. In western Nebraska, Mr. Hedges does not look for any further increase in wheat acreage either.

Wheat Conference Set for Indianapolis, Aug. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, are to discuss the wheat situation with agricultural extension leaders at a conference in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 1, it is announced by the Department of Agriculture.

Extension directors, heads of experiment stations, economists, agronomists and editors have been invited to the meeting by C. W. Warburton, director of extension. The wheat situation in the soft winter wheat belt and the changes that are desirable in the plans for fall seeding by farmers will be discussed by speakers from the Department of Agriculture and the states. The conference will be preliminary to meetings of farmers to be held by extension agencies at which the wheat outlook will be discussed in relation to the local problem of each county.

The long-time outlook for wheat and the present foreign and domestic market situation as summarized by the Department of Agriculture indicate that growers should carefully consider the increasing competition in the world wheat markets and the probability of lower prices during the next few years.

I. C. C. Cuts Grain Rates in Western Territory

WASHINGTON (AP)—Substantial reduction in freight rates on wheat and other grain moving through western territory were ordered July 25 by the Interstate Commerce Commission effective Oct. 1.

GAS OF TEXAS TO RIVAL COAL IN MID-WEST

(Continued from Page 1)

vestment enjoys the security of having an adequate market already established.

While gas has for 25 years been economically important in the larger cities, its present wave of popularity comes from the fact that it finally is able to extend its benefits to the country towns. In the past gas companies have usually maintained artificial gas plants with local distributing systems only in cities of 5000 inhabitants and larger communities. There was no network of pipe lines 10 years ago, because the gas fields were far away, and the cost of transportation systems was great.

Today the West is freckled with country towns 10 to 30 miles apart, and it is altogether practical to connect them with great pipe line systems. Towns of 50,000 inhabitants have their territorial industries which need cheap industrial fuel, and gas serves this need. Even the rural communities, along the main gas trunk lines, expect to pipe for gas, so the investment world is turning its attention seriously to the matter of distributing gas all over the country.

Within the last 20 months 10,000 miles of main line gas pipe have either been laid or surveyed for laying. This program covers 15 states, and includes Canada and Mexico. When the Southern Natural Gas Company projected its 420-mile line from Louisiana to Birmingham, Ala., many gas and oil men thought it was a somewhat wild stretch of the imagination, but today Insull, Son & Co. is projecting a 1300-mile double line from the Texas Panhandle to service Chicago, Detroit and parts of Indiana, the undertaking to cost roundly $100,000,000.

Small Plants to Be Junked

So general is the use of natural gas expected to become that companies which have been operating small artificial gas plants on gas oil are planning to junk them or lay them aside, to hook up with the big pipe lines.

The big pipe line systems, with 500 to 1000 miles of 24-inch main, will maintain booster systems at intervals of 20 miles or so, all along the system, to push the fuel along and maintain pressure.

So important has gas become that the big copper refineries and smelters in Arizona are planning to lay aside the use of fuel oil and put in natural gas. The Phelps Dodge Corporation, in Arizona, recently signed a contract with the Western Gas Company to take fuel off its line, which is now being built from the gas belt of Lea county, New Mexico, to Bisbee, Clifton, Morenci, and probably Phoenix. This line will run at least 210 miles, and is to be ready in eight months.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company expects to spend $8,000,000 to open up oil and gas marketing territory in Mexico. It plans to build 146 miles of pipe line from Furbero, in the State of Vera Cruz, to Mexico City. Another company recently built a line from Texas to Monterey, Mex.

Must Cross Eight Rivers

One of the most pretentious projects now on foot is the 990-mile line of the Lone Star Gas Company, extending from the Amarillo (Tex.) area to Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. The line is expected to cost not less than $40,000,000. In its journey the system will have to negotiate eight major river crossings.

The recent construction of 526 miles of gas main from the Monroe field in Louisiana to St. Louis and to Atlanta, Ga., a distance of 450 miles, has caused Chicago to bid for an extension of the St. Louis line, and it has been intimated that St. Paul and Minneapolis are willing to take any available surplus. The Monroe line was built by the Mississippi River Fuel Company.

Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are now being served with a new gas line, nearly 1000 miles long, which cost $25,000,000. The Interstate Gas Company of Colorado Springs is building a 22-inch line from the Panhandle. The Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Company has let contracts for 162 miles of 24 and 22-inch line to run from the Panhandle to Dodge City, Kan. Laterals will extend from there to Paola and to Booneville, Mo.

Less than a year ago the Pacific Gas & Electric Company built 243 miles of line from San Francisco to Kettleman Hills and Buttonwillow at a cost of $7,200,000, and more recently the Standard Pacific Gas Line, Inc., completed a line from Richmond to Kettleman Hills, a distance of 240 miles, at a cost of $17,000,000. Within the last year the Southern California Gas Company has built 250 miles of new gas line.

Milcage by States

Gas lines either built within the last year or projected for completion within a few months include the following mileage by states: Texas, 1733; Louisiana, 1606; Kansas, 3122; California, 1405; New Mexico, 584; Oklahoma, 452; Arkansas, 265; North Dakota, 255; Colorado, 136; Oregon, 119; Montana, 79; Washington, 55; Nebraska, 45; Missouri, 20; Iowa, 19 miles.

In addition to the gas line construction work being done in the middle West, the Phillips Pipe Line Company is surveying to build 1000 miles of gasoline line from Borger, Tex., to St. Louis by way of Kansas City, at a cost of $15,000,000.

The company plans to pipe gasoline to St. Louis and then ship it up the Mississippi to St. Paul, and down to New Orleans, and up the Ohio to Louisville, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. It will give the Phillips Petroleum Company access to the Missouri, Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, for distribution of motor fuel.

Rumania to Sign Pact With Britain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Negotiations for a trade treaty between Britain and Rumania which have been going on here for the past few weeks have been successful and the agreement will be signed in the next few days, it is announced. While the terms are not yet available, it is understood that Britain is to receive broadly the same terms as European countries and in some respects better terms.

The Rumanian mission also has been negotiating a number of commercial schemes with British business interests, notably for a new way to Egypt via the Orient Express to the Black Sea port, Constanza, thence by sea to Alexandria, effecting a saving of 10 hours on the quickest existing route. In addition to through carriages from Calais to Constanza there will be 22-knot steamers on the sea route.

SPECIAL APPLE CERTIFICATES ISSUED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — To comply with British and Scottish quarantine orders, which require that apples grown in the United States and imported by Great Britain between July 7 and Nov. 15 be certified as to grade, the Department of Agriculture has issued special certificate forms to be obtained from federal fruit inspectors at ports of export.

Arrangements have been made issuing these special export certificates at federal inspection offices at Boston, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and San Pedro.

Soviet Miner Elected Tartar Council Head

KAZAN, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Kilyam Abramov, a miner who earns $15 a week, is the equivalent of Prime Minister. He has been made President of the Council of People's Commissars of the Tartar autonomous republic.

TRADE INCREASE REPORTED FROM ALABAMA AREAS

Resumption of Work in Birmingham Steel Mills Gives Employment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With the resumption of work at several large steel mills in this district, Birmingham industrialists are confident that the recent business depression is giving way to a new period of prosperity. The unemployment situation is rapidly improving. From 800 to 1000 workers are being reëmployed at several of the larger mills in the Ensley and Fairfield districts. Orders are beginning to come from several sections of the country for fabricated materials.

Reports are to the effect that the coal mining industry, which was temporarily hampered by the introduction of natural gas from the Louisiana fields, has started operations again in a satisfactory manner. Increased shipments of coal along the Warrior River system are to be noted. Exportations from the new state docks at Mobile have shown tendencies toward increase during the past few weeks. The reports from manufacturers of paper products, cotton materials, rubber tires and cast iron pipe are indicative of improved conditions.

From over the State the surveys of crop conditions tend to show that cotton and corn are well advanced for this season. Farmers are being urged to join coöperative marketing associations in order to command better prices for their products. Dairying, a new activity in Alabama, is being given much attention. Diversification of crops is generally considered an important factor in the expected prosperity.

FRANCE IS WINNER IN DOUBLES ROUND OF DAVIS CONTEST

(Continued from Page 1)

the odds-on favorites to win the historic trophy.

Allison and Van Ryn defeated the French in the doubles last year and are the Wimbledon champions this season. They were slight favorites to beat the best team France could muster and send the United States into the final stage of the series, two singles matches July 27, with a lead of 2 victories to 1.

A superb tennis battle developed as Allison, serving strongly, won the first game for the United States team. Cochet faltered in his delivery and the young Americans broke through to make it 2—3 against them in games. Van Ryn captured his service and the count stood 3—3. Once the score was tied at 3—3, the Frenchmen rallied, attacked fiercely, and ran off the next three games to take the set, 6—3. In the last three games Cochet's smashing attack overwhelmed the American youngsters and the Frenchmen concentrated on Allison effectively. The Texan made many errors as the pace grew hot. The point score:

France	5	4	4	0	2	2	3	9	4	—34—6
United States	3	1	0	4	4	4	1	7	2	—26—3

Americans Start Second Well

Allison and Van Ryn started well in the second set, winning the first two games, but the French captured Van Ryn's service in the third game and Brugnon, serving with fine speed and accuracy, won his delivery to even the score in games at 2—all. Allison, erratic in the first set, improved as the match wore on and developed especially fine doubles play. The Texan won his service; but Cochet scored his own for the French, and the score was tied again in games 3—all. The games in the second set went to 5—all as the Americans concentrated on Brugnon, with a lobbying attack; but the French took the next two games and the set, 7—5. Allison still was the weakest player on the court. He was outplayed in every department of the game except service on which he stood second only to Brugnon. The point score:

France	3	2	6	4	2	5	0	4	0	4—38—7
United States	5	4	4	1	4	3	4	2	4	0—32—5

The Americans raced into a 4-1 lead in the third set by breaking through Brugnon for the first time in the match in the fourth game. Then Allison, with two service aces, banged out the fifth game. As expected, the pace was beginning to tell on Brugnon, and he apepared to weaken. He had been doing the bulk of the playing as the Americans continually shot the ball at him to keep it out of reach of Cochet's devastating shots.

Allison and Van Ryn played the tennis expected of them in this set although there were strong suspicions among the 10,000 fans now filling the statdium that the Frenchman had noticed Brugnon tiring and decided to let the set go. The 10-minute rest after the third set was expected to do Brugnon considerable good.

The crowd was in continual applause during the rest period, cheering every notable present. J. Rene Lacoste, former world's ranking No. 1, was discovered in an inconspicuous seat with his bride and was given an ovation, greater even than the applause for President Doumergue. The point score:

France	3	2	4	4	1	5	2	—	21	—6
United States	5	4	0	6	4	7	4	—	30	—1

The Frenchmen played beautifully to win the first three games of the fourth set, Brugnon winning the first on his service while Cochet broke up Allison's service with an irretrievable return that left the Americans standing still. Cochet won his own delivery after deuce was called three times.

Brugnon electrified the packed stands by his fireworks in the fourth set after the rest period. The crowd cheered in delight. Brugnon won his service in the first and fifth games, giving the Americans only one point in the two games. The French broke through Allison in the second game and smashed Van Ryn's service in the fourth and eighth. Brugnon was the hero of the crowds as the players left the court. The point score:

France	4	5	7	5	4	0	4	4	—	33—6
United States	1	3	5	3	0	4	6	1	—	23—2

TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR-RAIL SERVICE OPENS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The first transcontinental air-rail service between the Pacific Northwest and the Atlantic coast, making it possible to travel from Spokane, Wash., to New York City in 44 hours, has been inaugurated as the result of a tie-up between the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and Mamer Air Transport Company, with the meeting point of the two lines at St. Paul-Minneapolis.

Eastbound passengers leave Spokane at 7 a. m., Pacific coast time, arriving at St. Paul at 8 p. m., central standard time, and leave there at 8:40 p. m. on the Northwestern Limited, which reaches Milwaukee, Wis., in time to connect with the 6:15 a. m. plane of the Kohler Aviation Company, which flies across Lake Michigan to Grand Rapids, Mich. Here a waiting Michigan Central train carries them on to New York, where they arrive at 6:30 the following morning. The westbound service operates on a schedule of 46 hours and 50 minutes.

Liquor Defendants to Be Refused Bail

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Violators of the liquor laws will be refused bail by city magistrates in the future, according to announcement by Chief Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan on July 25, and the responsibility for fixing bail will rest entirely with the United States commissioners, two of whom serve in the Federal Court district that includes Manhattan and the Bronx, while three cover all other parts of the city. These commissioners have received court instructions not to accept bail at night.

The decision, which was adopted at a meeting of the Board of City Magistrates, was regarded in informed circles as an effort to eliminate corruption, since bail-bonding was the subject of both federal and county grand jury investigations some months ago and charges were brought that some magistrates were "indiscreet and lax" and that some police and court attachés practiced extortion.

Magistrate Corrigan declined to comment on the decision, remarking simply that, "It speaks for itself."

Andrew McCampbell, prohibition administrator, declared that "the magistrates are to be complimented," and said that in his opinion the ruling would eliminate a considerable amount of corruption.

Under the new ruling, he said, liquor law defendants who are arrested in the evening will be obliged to pass at least one night in jail, but he saw no occasion for regretting that situation.

Scots Bank Absorbs Manchester Concern

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Bank of Scotland has provisionally arranged to absorb the Williams Deacon's bank in Manchester. Shareholders of the Manchester bank are invited to exchange their shares for stock of the Royal Bank with the consequence that the Scottish bank will become the chief, perhaps the sole shareholder of Williams Deacon's bank.

The Royal Bank was founded by royal charter in 1727. Williams Deacon's Bank holds an important place in the banking activities of the north of England and succeeded the Manchester and Salford Bank established in 1836. The areas served by each are likely to remain separate except in London, where each is established and coöperation is planned.

'Radio Traffic Cop' to Circle Globe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Daily reports from the new monitor radio station at Grand Island, Neb., on every radiocasting station in America, will be instituted in a month, Harold A. Lafount, Radio Commissioner, announced. The station is called the "master radio traffic cop."

Its range includes the complete radio spectrum, and embraces the world. It is approximately in the geographic center of the nation. So powerful is it that it will be able to keep in touch with approximately 20,000 government radio stations over the globe, advising instantly of their strength.

Its purpose will be to warn stations when they wobble off their assigned frequencies by reporting such transgressions to the Radio Commission.

LEE GEHLBACH STILL LEADS IN AIR DERBY

SAN ANGELO, Tex. (AP)—Lieut. Lee Gehlbach of Little Rock, Ark., led the dozen fliers participating in the all-American air derby into San Angelo from Houston July 25, swooping down to a landing in his Little Rocket plane at 11:16:35 a. m.

He flew the 329-mile lap in 2h. 15m. 36s., nearly 16 minutes faster than his closest competitor, and his elapsed time since the racers left Detroit Monday was 17:38:0, almost two hours ahead of the runner-up, "Stub" Quinby of Moline, Ill.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Cora E. Smith, Denver, Colo.
Miss Marie Herrmann, Crafton, Pa.
Mrs. M. Herrmann, Crafton, Pa.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Sandven, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Katherine B. Whitmore, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Marion B. Whitmore, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Jessie R. Knight, Boston, Mass.
Josephine Anne Hidy, Painesville, O.
Miss Gladys A. Noble, Painesville, O.
Miss A. Belle Handy, Iroquois, N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie M. Dudding, Greenfield, Ind.
Mrs. Addie Goldram, Wellesley, Mass.
Mrs. R. B. Woolf, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. William F. Eifert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Kittie E. Carson, Boonton, Mich.
Miss Ruth Carson, Canton, Mass.
Blanche A. Fleming, Canton, Mass.
Mrs. Margaret Rutledge, Denver, Colo.
Mary Ellen Heller, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence G. McDonald, Scarsdale, N. Y.
James F. McDonald, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. O. Nelson, Peshtigo, Wis.
Miss E. Fickinger, New York City.
Mrs. Laura S. McClury, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Ivea C. Ostrander, Chicago, Ill.
R. M. Ostrander, Chicago, Ill.
H. Irving Mettee Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Marie A. Huston, Los Angeles, Calif.
Pauline Johnson, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Margaretha Johnson, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Kathryn J. von Phul, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Opal Garvin, Akron, O.
R. H. Garvin, Akron, O.
Mrs. John H. Perry, Daytona Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Gay Willis Parsons, Manila, P. I.
G. W. Parsons, Manila, P. I.

RAILWAY MEN FIND SUCCESS IN COÖPERATION

Harmony Among Employees Never Greater, Brotherhood Head Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAIMI, Fla.—"Harmony among the employees of the railways of this country has never been greater than at the present moment. There is not a ripple of discord; no grievance, dispute or misunderstanding that cannot be quickly adjusted, because employer and employee approach each other on a proper basis of coöperation which is the only foundation for success in industry," said A. F. Whitney of Cleveland, O., national president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, assembled in Miami in annual convention.

At an open meeting in Bayfront Park, Mr. Whitney told an audience of several thousand listeners about the good work accomplished by the Brotherhood in uniting and maintaining a spirit of loyalty and coöperation among all railway men in every branch of the industry. The organization now has a membership of 190,000 men with a women's auxiliary of 65,000 members. Over $5,000,000 was distributed last year among the men and their families from the insurance department.

Mr. Whitney told of the legislative department of the Brotherhood which procures the passage of laws to protect the public as well as the trainmen; of the protective department which fixes all grievances; of the splendid homes built for retired trainmen; but he dwelt mostly upon the fine morale of the organization whose courtesy and loyalty affect every person in the land from the greatest executive to the most humble citizen.

Mrs. Clara Bradley of Columbus, O., grand president of the Women's Auxiliary, told of the work done by the sisterhood in assisting the Brotherhood since 1883, when a few women gathered to work and pray for the men.

"No factor has done more for the success of this organization, than the prayers offered at the opening and closing of each of our meetings," said Mrs. Bradley. We are nonsectarian and nonpolitical, but no meeting of any branch of the sisterhood is considered legal if the Bible is not open on the chairman's desk."

MEXICAN JUSTICE ASKS LOWERING OF LANGUAGE BARRIER

(Continued from Page 1)

foundation on international law is the stand taken by Señor Urbina.

Mexico, he said, has been responsible for much friction in its frequent social and civil strife and perennial discords; the indolence, characteristic of the race, and its environment, have given the foreigner the idea that it is not capable of governing itself or protecting the lives and property of foreigners. The United States and Mexico have not, he explained, many reasons for serious strife in the future because there is no commercial rivalry between them. The two important questions, however, in which economic views are opposed are immigration and tariff questions. This latter question, Señor Urbina believes, is less important because it affects only a small portion of Mexican products and because Mexico itself has much higher protective tariffs from its budding industries.

Because the United States agreed at the second Hague conference not to resort to armed force to collect contracted debts, the financial relations between Mexico and foreign money lenders, he pointed out, should never lead to actual armed interference.

All in all, Señor Urbina stated that if both countries paid special attention to learning each other's language in their schools and universities, and tried to eliminate race prejudice by educational and cultural work, much friction would be avoided.

He also believes that the United States should renounce the Monroe Doctrine as no longer a necessity, and because it is not in accordance with the rights of people, and that the time when it was required by the United States as a medium of defense has passed.

SOVIETS ASSERT DEVOTION TO PEACE CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Bogdanov and his assistant is the exceptional shamelessness wherewith the president and members of the commission distort facts, employ statements insulting not only to the Amtorg or Soviet Government, but also to state organizations in America. This disgusting anti-Soviet demonstration aims to interrupt the broad economic connections between the two largest states in the world for the sake of the petty limited interests of certain groups."

The Izvestia ends with the warning, "If the work of the commission proceeds in the same manner, this will lead to serious difficulties with Soviet-American trade, and thereby cause a serious loss to the American industrial and financial world. Leading circles in New York and Washington must decide whether such a development of events corresponds to the interests of America."

Obstacles Removed to St. Lawrence Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Canada has made a new proposal regarding development of the St. Lawrence River as a seaway and power project, as a result of which negotiations looking to removal of the last great barrier in the complete development of the route will be reopened, probably some time after the Dominion elections.

The latest Canadian proposal is for modification of the single stage development originally proposed by the joint engineering board in the international section of the river to a two-stage development. The project covers the last big obstacle to the complete development of the St. Lawrence in the 48-mile stretch of rapids in the international section.

As a result of the Canada proposal another meeting of the joint board of engineers representing the two countries will be held to approve the construction of two huge dams, instead of one, as originally proposed.

The Canadian group favors a double stage deep water navigation and power project costing between $274,000,000 and $281,000,000. A feature of the report lies in the fact that it gets away from the "all-Canadian canal" idea by pointing out that some of the canals could be built more cheaply on the United States side.

"I think," said Charles P. Craig, vice-president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, "that the new moves are very hopeful. If we can get an agreement on the international rapids section, our last great barrier is out of the way. There will then remain only the nine-mile stretch leading up to the harbor of Montreal from the west to be considered. All the rest of the river from the lakes to the Atlantic Ocean will have been taken care of and the seaway will be assured."

French Raise Quota of Foreign Wheat

PARIS (AP)—The Cabinet July 26 approved a plan of the Minister of Agriculture to advise French farmers to sell wheat at present high prices and also took measures to reduce the cost of living.

The percentage of foreign wheat that may be used in flour was increased from 3 per cent to 10 per cent and a general investigation of middlemen's profits was ordered.

Wheat sold July 25 in the Paris market at 160 francs a quintal of 220 pounds, which is the equivalent of $1.71 a bushel. Wheat sold at two-thirds of that price two months ago, according to Leon Meyer, Deputy and Mayor of Havre, who has been protesting publicly against the rising cost of living. He informed the Premier, André Tardieu, that he intended to take the matter into Parliament when that body reassembled.

CAPTURE OF POCHOW NOT YET CONFIRMED

SHANGHAI (AP)—Although Nationalist military forces at Kweiteh reported the capture of Pochow, where four American missionaries were caught within the rebel-dominated city when Government troops began a bombardment, confirmation of the report failed to develop.

Local headquarters of the Southern Baptist Mission failed to receive any word from the four missionaries. It was believed some communication would have been sent by the four had they left Pochow. Peiping advices quoted northern militarists as denying the Nationalists had taken Pochow.

Ancient Norman Castle in Suffolk Saved From Wreckers and Restored

Orford Castle, Erected 750 Years Ago, Is Preserved Through the Generosity of Sir Arthur Churchman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Orford Castle—erected in Suffolk as a royal fortress more than 750 years ago and considered to be one of the finest remaining Norman structures in Britain—has been saved from destruction by the intervention of Trinity House harbor and lighthouse authorities on the ground that it provides a valuable navigation mark used by vessels at sea to avoid the Whiting Shoal, and was recently opened to the public, owing to the generosity of Sir Arthur Churchman.

After Trinity House had appealed for the preservation of the castle, Sir Arthur offered it as a gift to the Orford Town Trust, which promptly enlisted sufficient financial support to make the structure safe for public inspection. The donor has now undertaken the care and maintenance of this fine example of ancient British achitecture.

Orford—a mere village now compared with its former glory when it was entitled to send two members to Parliament—had its castle built by Henry II to prevent the landing of Flemish mercenaries in East Anglia. It was used in the Napoleonic wars as a signal station and during the Great War it served a useful purpose as an anti-aircraft observation post.

It has been necessary to do certain reconstruction work inside the castle, so that access may be had to various chambers built in the 20-foot walls. The Norman Chapel on the second floor, together with the dormitories of the priest and the seneschal, will now be accessible to visitors. The roof and flooring of the large apartment on the third floor has been made safe, and work is proceeding on the turrets at the top of the castle.

The ceremony of opening was performed by Sir Courtenay Warner, Lord-Lieutenant of Suffolk. W. Ross Taylor, of the Orford Town Trust, who presided, said that whereas 700 years ago it was the duty of the Sheriff, as the King's representative, to repel invaders, today it was the duty of the Lord-Lieutenant to welcome them. The castle would be a source of joy and edification to people for all time, he said.

4000 Pounds Paid for Rare Pamphlet

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sum of £4000 or £500 a leaf was paid by A. S. W. Rosenbach for the rare pamphlet, "News from Virginia," by Richard Rich, published in London in 1610.

Only four other copies are known to exist, one being in the British Museum and which fetched only £63 70 years ago. This is described as one of the accounts written by the sailor-journalist on which Shakespeare drew for scenes in "The Tempest." Another rarity bought by Mr. Rosenbach for £500 was an unrecorded quarto, dated 1623, of Ben Jonson's Masque, "Time vindicated to himself and to his honores."

It is known to the authorities only by its inclusion in Jonson's folio published some 70 years later.

GIDEONS PLACE 70,067 BIBLES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—During the year ending June 30, the Gideons placed 70,067 copies of the Bible in hotel rooms, according to the report of the secretary, A. B. T. Moore, to the Gideon international convention here on July 25.

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GENEVA BUREAU STUDIES ARTISTS' LEGAL RIGHTS

Interpreter's Work Often Equals Composer's, It Is Declared

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—As regards the legal basis of performers' rights in radiocasting and mechanical reproduction, Louis Baudoin, the assistant general secretary of the International Broadcasting Union, says that there is no doubt as to the very important part played by the artist and that often the success of a work depends entirely upon him, and the reputation of the author or composer is in his hands. He concludes, "The question is therefore what rights the performer may claim from the transmitting company that broadcasts his performance or interpretation."

At the diplomatic conference held at Rome in May, 1928, the Italian Government and the International Copyright Bureaus at Berne proposed a new Article 11 (A) as follows:

"Artists performing literary or artistic works have an exclusive right to authorize the broadcasting of their performance by wireless or other telegraphy or telephony or any other similar method for the transmission of sounds or images." The authors of this proposal put forward arguments in support of it, but there was a certain amount of opposition, especially on the part of France. The convention, however, adopted a resolution inviting the governments represented to take steps to safeguard the rights of performers.

Special Authors' Rights

Then the question arises as to whether performers' rights are to be considered as a special aspect of authors' rights or as an entirely new form of rights. Both views, says Arnold Kohler of the International Labor Office, have been upheld. José de Villalonga in his report to the 1928 wireless congress has no doubt that performing artists can claim authors' rights. A musical composer, as long as he keeps to this rôle, he says, cannot give his work the form that is needed to produce the desired æsthetic emotion in the public. The collaboration of another craftsman is necessary, namely, that of the performer, whose work has a personal and original character which is the condition required by law for the protection of an artistic original work. There is artistic original work on the part of the interpreter and consequently authors' rights should be granted to him.

As regards mechanical reproduction (as opposed to radiocasting) a resolution was adopted by a joint meeting of the German authors and performers in Berlin in 1929. Professor Schlesinger there defined performers' rights as follows:

"Any person who has contributed personally to a record of a work of art shall have the right to forbid any reproduction of his performance without his approval. This right shall pass to his descendants and shall terminate 30 years after his or his widow's death."

Fundamental Safeguards

At the Third International Wireless Congress, held in Rome in 1928, a resolution was adopted laying down certain fundamentals in most definite terms. This was approved by the delegates as follows:

In view of the wish expressed by the Rome conference of 1928 for the revision of the Berne convention which aimed at the protection of the rights of artists, interpreters and performers: (A) that governments should adopt a general convention undertaking to introduce the following minimum measures of protection:

(1) The managements of broadcasting stations or relay stations shall pay reasonable supplementary remuneration to artists whose performances are broadcast, transmitted or otherwise used.

(2) The state shall take the necessary measures for the just and rapid settlement of disputes between the managements and artists.

(3) Each state shall insure that the broadcasting of artistic performances is carried out according to the best technical methods.

(B) That the said measures should be incorporated in national systems of legislation as far as possible in a uniform manner.

At present the situation is that the International Labor Office is being asked to carry out a thorough investigation into the whole question with a view to solving it on an international basis.

Indian Ruler Gives Constitution Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—The native rulers of Indian states are sometimes held up as examples of unreasoning opposition to all constitutional reforms, but this theory is disproved by the existence of at least a dozen constitutions granted to their subjects by Indian rulers within the last 20 years.

The latest to come into line is that of Sangli, an independent state in the west of India, whose head inaugurated a constitution in April. A State Ryot Assembly—an Assembly of Peasants—has been called into being with a membership of 40, of whom 10 will be officials and 30 nonofficials. Of the nonofficials 10 will be nominated by the State and 20 elected by different constituencies. The body will be an advisory one, with power to ask questions, move resolutions and make laws.

When inaugurating the new body the ruler of Sangli said that responsible government was no doubt the best form of government evolved by Englishmen, but it had yet to be seen how far it was suited in its entirety to the peculiar genius and special circumstances of India. The states had their cultural foundations, traditions and ideals of kingship, and it would be a calamity to throw away beneficent government in an endeavor to work new ideas. Although he welcomed the proposal of dominion status for British India, he did not believe that reforms on this scale were applicable to the Indian states at the present time.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

British Tempera Painting

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A REVIVAL of interest in tempera painting was one of the natural results of the sudden outburst of enthusiasm for early Italian painting which took place in England in the middle of the last century and which led directly to the Pre-Raphaelite movement.

The rediscovery of the method was not due, however, to any of the recognized leaders of the Brotherhood. The secret had been lost for many years. Tempera had ceased to be used in Italy at the end of the eighteenth century. Canaletto and Guardi were the last of the famous Italian artists to practise the method. Vermeer and some of the flower and still-life painters of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were the last of the Dutch and Flemish Schools to use it.

Enthusiasm for the purity and beauty of coloring of the Italian paintings during the mid-nineteenth century vogue for the primitives set many people, artists and art-lovers, inquiring into the means by which such results were obtained. The translation of Cennino Cennini's "Trattato" by Mrs. Merrifield, and the second translation made by Lady Herringham some time later from a more complete version of the manuscript gave full information.

Cennini

Cennini gives an elaborately detailed description of medieval methods of painting. He leaves nothing to chance. He will describe, for instance, with scrupulous care even how to paint boards on walls—boards of all shapes, colors and lengths be it noted. He shows that tempera painting went through a process of growth and development in Italy. It was learned originally from the painters of the Byzantine period, but much experiment took place between 1250 and 1500 during the whole of which time it was in use in Italy. To what triumphs of art it lent itself eventually those who saw the great Italian exhibition at Burlington House at the beginning of the year had an opportunity of judging.

Merely having access to Cennini's treatise, which became possible when the first translations appeared was not sufficient to turn an artist into a tempera painter, however. Great difficulty was often experienced when it came to determining what materials were to be used. His descriptions of these are not always understandable. It needed much experiment and research before practical use could be made of the Trattato. In the end the method was wholly recovered, and in time even further developed through modern laboratory discoveries. In England Spencer Stanhope and Joseph Southall did the lion's share in turning theory into practice, and it is to them principally that the tempera painter of the present day owes his thanks.

Retrospective Show

What is now the Society of Mural Decorators and Painters in Tempera was founded in 1901 by Lady Herringham as the Society of Painters in Tempera. And now a retrospective exhibition of the work of the society throughout its entire career has just been opened in the Whitechapel Art Gallery. This exhibition is in reality a review of the progress of tempera painting in England since its revival 50 years ago. It is of interest to note as a sign of the increasing popularity of the method that this year for the first time a room has been officially set aside in the Academy for tempera paintings.

In the narrowest sense, tempera provides a method of painting with colors that are "tempered with the yolk of egg, the essential oil of which is the binding element"—to quote Mr. Tudor-Hart in the technical note in the catalogue, who is himself a user of the medium as his "Study in Gold, Scarlet and Blue" now at Whitechapel proves. That is a description of "pure tempera." There are other mixtures used, however, some of which include linseed oil in emulsion and casein or parchment size, and yet others, of which the Le Begue medium is typical (lime, potash, beeswax, fish-glue and putty), all of which produce approximately the same results. A painting done by any of these methods is accepted as a tempera painting by the society, and examples of all are included in the exhibition and classified.

Spencer Stanhope

Work on view ranges from exhibits by the pioneers of the method, Spencer Stanhope, whose painting of a grave-eyed girl curving over a bird in her hand recalls the atmosphere of a poem by Tennyson, and Joseph Southall, last of the Pre-Raphaelites and Lady Herringham, founder of the society, to examples of the ultra-modern "Still Life" Edward Wadsworth produces, in which a strange assortment of marine objects always figure. Mrs. Sargent-Florence has contributed a screen and a design for a piece of tapestry, both of which exemplify the possibilities of the successful use of tempera in branches of art other than mural decoration and the easel picture.

Attractive exhibits were sent also by Charles and Margaret Gere, Marion Ellis, H. Strachey, Harry Morley and J. Enraght Moony, whose "Fairy Ring" with its enamellike purity of color and fascinating richness of decorative detail showed off the medium to great advantage.

Maxwell Armfield's charming flower-piece, "Beaupot, No. 7," was another of the pleasant things on the walls. One was glad, too, of the opportunity of seeing J. D. Batten's painting of an episode from "The Sleeping Beauty," also the small group of paintings by Arthur J. Gaskin, whose work is all too scarce and little known. Birmingham art gallery lent one of his best, "Kilhwych, The King's Son," for this occasion, and the last painting that came from his hand, "The Twelve Brothers" (Grimm's Fairy Tales), was also on view. There was, too, a delightful quintet—most of them jewellike Mediterranean scenes—by Joseph Southall, the only member of the original Pre-Raphaelite band still painting today.

Brother and Sister

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

RECENTLY there came into the possession of the writer an early "novel of the play," namely "David Garrick," by T. W. Robertson, published in 1865. The famous dramatist, to quote his own word, "expanded" the novel from his play and dedicated it to the comedian E. A. Sothern, who was the first actor to play the part afterward associated with Sir Charles Wyndham.

The discovery of this rare little book, valuable to a collector of historic records, led to interesting developments. The writer approached Dame Madge Kendal, doyenne of the English stage, and one of its greatest players, past or present, asking her if she could give any facts about the book and its author. For Tom Robertson was Dame Madge's brother. The result was a prompt invitation to visit her and bring along the book any morning.

"Morning" was significant. When the writer arrived he found the great lady already at work engaged in another interview and radiating energy from an active, dominating personality. She at once took the book, scanned it, read some extracts, disdaining the use of spectacles despite advanced years, and at once plunged into an account of its origin and author. T. W. Robertson was the eldest of a family of 22 and Dame Madge the youngest.

The Gifted Tom

"I always looked upon Tom as my father," she said, "and my father as my grandfather." And indeed this was the position, for Tom was his father's constant companion, and the intermediary between him and his children, whilst Mrs. Robertson was fully occupied with the increasing nursery. Moreover, Tom, lavishly provided with gifts both of heart and head, was a linguist, to which fact both book and play partly owe their origin. Though, as the author himself said, "David Garrick" was partly suggested by a French play called "Sullivan," Dame Madge was able to throw still more light upon its origin.

In the Robertson ancestry a similar romance is to be traced and the names of the lovers are still to be found inscribed in the marriage register at the famous smithy of Gretna Green. So that the pretty story has a genuine origin, though it does not belong to the Garricks. But it might well have done so, for the long and happy romance of Garrick and his wife, Eva La Violette, ran harmoniously for 40 years without separation for a single day. Yet the course of love did not run smoothly at first, and more than once the great actor had recourse to his histrionic abilities to meet at the trysting time and place.

Romance has certainly played a large part in the Robertson family. Dame Madge spoke touchingly of the early days of her famous brother, who so generously assisted his father in supporting the family burdens. It was many years before fame came to Tom, and even when it did, with "David Garrick," brought little fortune with it, as things go nowadays. Tom was a generous, quixotic fellow who discouraged generosity toward himself. His original author's fee was fixed at a guinea a performance, but when the time came to revive "Society," one of his most successful plays, Mr.—afterwards Sir Squire—Bancroft, offered to raise the royalty. But the modest author sternly forbade it. One pound a performance had been a fortune to him in those early days and he was determined it should be so still.

Such a man was T. W. Robertson, a pioneer playwright, whose natural method accomplished in his day what Goldsmith had done in the previous century. Now both these writers are sometimes regarded as stagey. Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" is an evergreen classic. Robertson's "cup and saucer" comedies are by no means defunct, being revived from time to time with no small success. Recently a centenary performance of "Caste," produced at the Old Vic, was attended by many surviving members of the Robertson family, headed by Dame Madge Kendal; and the old play was found to be still bearing not only green leaves but gay flowers.

Dame Madge's experience on that occasion was surely unique, as must be her family record; 22 children, of which both eldest and youngest have achieved world-wide fame—and the youngest to be present at the birth centenary celebrations of the eldest!

Though Dame Madge has retired from the stage, she is occasionally to be seen and heard upon the platform, when audiences may get a lesson in elocution, style and humor from one of the great artists of all time.

C. F. A.

A National Theater

A National Theater, by Harley Granville-Barker. London: Sidgwick and Jackson 5s. net.

Twenty-seven years ago Granville-Barker, in collaboration with William Archer, wrote a comprehensive work on a scheme for a national theater, which was then much mooted. Though England has not yet got such a thing, she is much nearer getting it, and further steps in that direction are the result of a striking report on the drama published in 1926 at the instance of the board of education. But so swiftly have things changed of recent years that such a book needs rewriting and bringing up to date. That is what Granville-Barker has now done, in a more compact form and a volume within the reach of all. Every detail is here considered and worked out; and the author, in spite of his vast experience, is not the least dogmatic, quoting many opinions both for and against his scheme.

The general feeling is that a national theater is daily becoming more desired and desirable, and it could not be better organized than is here indicated. The scheme is comprehensive, including in one building both a big and a small auditorium to allow of a large repertory of varied plays. The cost would naturally be enormous. But the author quotes the financial success of the British Broadcasting Corporation, who have made large sums by their sale of licenses as an instance of how the necessary money could be raised. In addition to the many details so comprehensively covered, the author has many illuminating comments on the subject of drama, in a vein such as those that follow:

What good acting can do for a poor play it can also do for a fine one.

Good drama makes good audiences, and in a very real sense, good audiences are in their turn the making of good actors.

If not today or tomorrow, some day or other something that answers to a national theater will be set up in England.

All will have perfect confidence in the success of that National Theater if its first director is Harley Granville-Barker.

The Gustave Dreyfus Collection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN has bought the famous Gustave Dreyfus Collection of Italian fifteenth-century sculpture and painting for a sum said to be something over $5,000,000. This is the largest single transaction in the realm of art on record. Though it would be an exaggeration to say that Europe has now lost her last great private art collection of outstanding importance, yet it is true that for one man ever to assemble again in Europe so rich an abundance of Italian masterpieces, especially of sculpture, would be a feat so improbable that it might well be termed impossible.

For many years past visitors who have been privileged to see the Gustave Dreyfus Collection in the owner's apartment near the Parc Monceau, Paris, have compared its treasures of sculpture to the collection in the Bargello, Florence. For it is in sculpture that this collection is particularly rich, all the great masters of Florence being splendidly represented. We may begin with that giant Donatello, whose genius dominated not only sculpture, but even influenced painting in fifteenth-century Florence. He is represented by a polychrome bust of a young man with flowing curls, said to be meant for John the Baptist.

Donatello's greatest pupil, Verrocchio, the master of Leonardo, is represented by a magnificent polychrome bust of the young Giuliano de Medici, by a terra-cotta statue of a running boy poised on a globe, and by a marble bust of Medea, daughter of that famous condottiere, Bartolommeo Colleoni, whose equestrian monument at Venice by Verrocchio is one of the greatest two achievements of Renaissance sculpture.

His less powerful, but in some respects, more charming contemporary, Desiderio da Settignano, is seen here in a series of works of first importance. These include two delicate reliefs of the Madonna and Child, and a marble bust of the Infant Christ, which Dr. Bode described as pre-eminent among the master's works. Desiderio's pupil, Mino da Fiesole, exhibits his subtlety and elegance in two full-lenth marble figures typifying Charity and Faith, which originally formed part of the monument to Cardinal d'Estonville in S. Maria Maggiore, Rome. Another contemporary portrait of great charm is Laurana's marble bust of Princess Beatrice of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples. Executed a few years before her marriage in 1476, this bust is a poetic rendering of a girl not yet quite "grown-up."

Finally, among a host of other treasures, there is the celebrated terra-cotta bust of Giovanna Tornabuoni, the lady whom Ghirlandaio painted in his frescoes in S. Maria Novella, Florence. This bust is assigned by current scholarship to Leonardo da Vinci.

Though less numerous than the sculptures, the Gustave Dreyfus pictures are also of high importance. They include two magnificent profile portraits by the Ferrarese master Francesco Cossa of Giovanni Bentivoglio, the despot of Bologna, and his wife Ginevra Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan, another profile portrait of a Florentine lady by Ghirlandaio, a great rarity in that it shows the hands of the sitter; a profile portrait of a boy by Giovanni Bellini; a full length of the legendary Roman heroine Claudia Quinta by the Sienese master Neroccio; and delightful examples of Fra Filippo Lippi, his son Filippino Lippi, and Pesellino.

The Gustave Dreyfus Collection contains a wonderful series of Italian medals and bronze plaques. These include Donatello's large circular bronze plaque the Madonna and Child with Angeles, the Paduan master Andrea Riccio's "Entombment of Christ," and other examples of this master, of Verrocchio and all the most famous medalists of the Renaissance. Of equal artistic, historical and archæological importance, the Dreyfus Collection of Italian medals and plaques is admittedly the finest ever known to be in private hands.

F. R.

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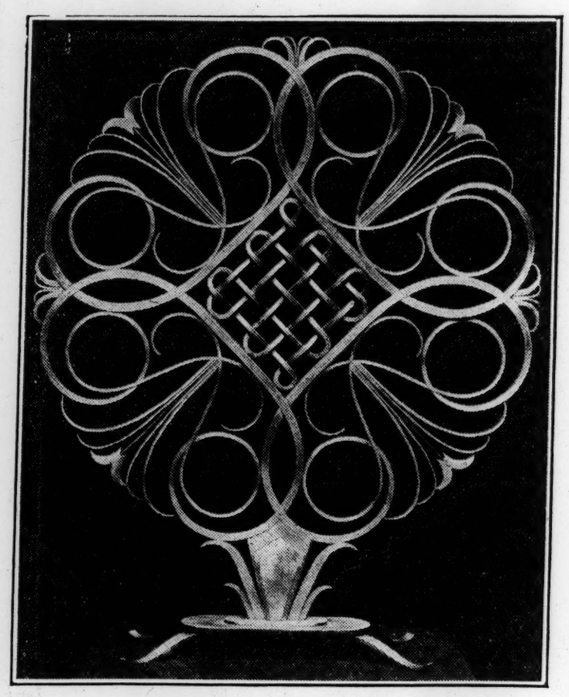

Photograph by Roseman, Paris

Wrought Iron Fire Screen by Gilbert Poillarat

D. Hay Petrie, as Pettigrue and "Scruffy," are a delight, especially when the cockney Tommy is knitting.

The dialogue is admirable and wisely unsentimental, but sometimes the language is stronger than necessary. The sound synchronization is poor, but the photography is first-rate throughout.

British International has made a film version of "Young Woodley," stage play by John Van Druten, which has for story the romantic interest of a public school boy in his house master's wife. The husband's tactless behavior when he discovers the incident nearly brings on a tragedy, but the storm is cleared in the end because of the soundness of character of all concerned. Care has been taken with the presentation of details of public school life in England, except for the unsatisfactory presentation of a cricket match. There are also one or two bits of miscasting. Tony Halfpenny's playing of Cone, the little fag, is so enjoyable the audience would like more of him. As Young Woodley, Frank Lawton repeats his stage success, and Madeline Carrol is satisfactory as the master's wife. The photography is good, and the dialogue, written by Mr. Van Druten, never degenerates into sentimentality.

Of Many Things

William Gillette at Home

CURRENT newsreels contain a personally conducted tour of William Gillette's hilltop estate in Connecticut, with a stage Sherlock Holmes at the throttle of the engine of a miniature railway train that winds through tunnels and across trestles. This train, Mr. Gillette explains, is the realization of an ambition that as a boy he shared with millions of other youngsters to be an engineer on his own railroad. Other incidents in recent news reels take the spectator by proxy on an army airplane trip over the Rio Grande, show Mt. Vesuvius in action, and picture the observance of state day in the Massachusetts Tercentenary.

The First Movies

Recently at Bonn and at Paris there were observances of the centenary of Dr. E. J. Marey, who, in pursuit of his studies of figures in movement during the middle 1880s, made motion pictures on a glass plate with a single lens, illustrating various phases of the action of a running horse. Later Dr. Marey made other pictures on a strip of film, a method that was evolved a few years later, through the researches of George Eastman, Thomas Edison, Louis Lumiere and others into motion pictures for entertainment.

Toledo Museum

Arthur J. Secor, president of the Toledo Museum of Art, has given to that institution an important painting by Ferdinand Bol, who was perhaps the best known of Rembrandt's pupils. The pupil was even better esteemed by art patrons than his master, for a time, and some of Bol's finer paintings were attributed in the course of time to Rembrandt. These attributions may have something to do with the lessening of Bol's repute with the passing years. The Toledo acquisition is signed and dated 1663. It portrays a handsome, animated young woman looking intently out of a window, a half smile lighting her face, two fingers of her left hand in the ring of the shutter, as if about to close it.

Ogunquit Art Center

As a result of the success in 1929 of the Thursday evening forums at the Ogunquit Art Center, Ogunquit, Me., the forums are being continued this year in connection with the exhibitions and other activities of the colony. Nathan Haskell Dole and Dr. Hess Ben Nathan have already spoken this year in the series. The current exhibition is of paintings by Anthony Thieme.

League of New York Theaters

So far as may be determined from the outside, the new plan of theater managers belonging to the League of New York Theaters to prevent charging excessive prices for tickets is working well. One straw that shows how the wind blows is provided by the offer of two nonmembers of the league to reserve seats at box-office prices in response to telephone calls. Hitherto producers with successes wouldn't make phone reservations, and printed advertising notices to that effect. Gradually the public will learn that they can get tickets at the theaters at box-office prices, or for a maximum 75-cent service charge per ticket at the dozen of more brokers who are authorized by the league.

Jannings Again

Warner Brothers have signed Emil Jannings to make two pictures in Hollywood, both in English and German versions.

'Suspense'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Suspense," adapted from Patrick MacGill's war play, is a film newly made by British International depicting the adventures of a British platoon in a sector of the line during a prolonged period of waiting. Tapping is heard below the dugout, which is evidently being undermined by the Germans. Will the mine go up before the relief comes? Relief does come, in the nick of time, and all escape except an officer, who sacrifices himself in the cause of duty. The situation is rendered more poignant by contrast, for when the men had taken over the dugout, the relieved platoon were by no means eager to go, owing to the quietness of that part of the line.

The film is well directed by Walter Summers and played by a powerful cast, headed by Cyril McLaglen as Sergeant McGlusky, Jack Raine as Captain Wilson and Fred Groves as Private Lomax. Micky Brantford and

Gilbert Poillarat
Artificer in Iron

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Among the young workers in wrought iron in France today, Gilbert Poillarat has profited largely by the experience of directing the art workshops of a large manufactory He was for seven years with the well-known Brandt establishment, and is now "on his own."

M. Poillarat is not only a technician of skill and experience, but also an artist, the intimate friend of writers and musicians of the advanced guard. But he does not limit himself exclusively to modernism. Nordic models have considerably influenced him—witness the "rose des vents" door which he exhibited at the Decorators' Salon of 1929 and which won him a place in the front rank of young iron workers. Others of M. Poillarat's productions show the influence of the Romantic Epoch and the Second Empire. And still others are humorous or parodistic.

A Passion Play in Czechoslovakia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOERITZ, Czechoslovakia—To the student of folklore, not only Oberammergau, but the whole of South Bavaria, the Austrian Tyrol and the Böhmerwald, in Czechoslovakia, offer an excellent field for the study of old customs, festivals and games kept alive to the present time. Some of these festivals date back thousands of years to pre-Christian times, though by today a Christian interpretation and significance have been woven into them.

Thus, for example, in Imst, in the Tyrol, the "Schemenlaufen" festival, which takes place every four years, and certain customs in Hall and other places have been traced back many centuries. Even the names used on these occasions are unique and hardly known outside the districts in which they are used. This love of festival and procession of "Volksdrama" and "Volksmusik" has produced some fine plays for the "Volksbühne" (peasant theater), and in the Oberammergau Passion Play has aroused the interest of the whole world.

Hoeritz (Horice), a village of 1200 inhabitants in the heart of the Böhmerwald (Bohemian Forest), in the south of Bohemia also has its passion play, which, while not so elaborately produced nor so well known as Oberammergau, is also worthy of note. Hoeritz is not easily accessible to the outside world, for though on the railway from Budweis, (České Budějovice), it is only a side-line, and the "going" is by no means speedy. In fact, one must be willing to spend the best part of a day in a train to reach it from Prague, but the scenery in this part is so beautiful that the slow, puffing engine might even take longer on its way upward to the hills among which Hoeritz nestles. On the way, too, Krumau (Ceske Krumlov) is passed, one of the prettiest towns in the whole of Czechoslovakia which in itself is worth a visit.

Hoeritz has no pretentious hotels, restaurants or cafés to offer the visitor—it is just a village, far from the beaten track, slow, quiet and deliberate, curious at the sight of any stranger, but at the same time expressive of the genuine, if somewhat dour kindliness, which the natives of the Bohemian forest extend to all. The traveler who arrives late and finds the village hotels full need have no regrets, for he is soon accommodated in a homely way in a villager's house; the best "front room" is put at his disposal for a few cents and everything done to make him happy and comfortable.

The Hoeritz passion play is given every year from Eastertide to the end of August in an open air theater which accommodates about 2000 people. Three hundred of the villagers take part in the performance, not out of any sense of duty or for any financial gain, but from a real love of drama and of the theme maintained through more than six centuries. In the fourteenth century the monks of Vyšší Brod Monastery—now the home of a very valuable library and a picture gallery rich in old masters—came into possession of the Hoeritz estate, and introduced a drama dealing with the Nazarene's pilgrimage.

To this a prologue and an epilogue were added later, as in the case of most other passion plays, and the whole was given during Lent. For some time it fell into disuse until a local weaver took it up again at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the movement continued intermittently until about 40 years ago, when the dramatic part was revised by Karl Landsteiner, on the basis of former plays of a similar sort and local tradition, and new music written by the organist of České Budějovice Cathedral, Paroslav Jungmann.

The play as at present constituted consists of two parts, the first of which deals with the creation, the garden of Eden and scenes from the Old Testament, and the second of the life of Jesus, 29 short scenes based upon the New Testament narrative, closing with an allegorical picture of the resurrection. The one part is given in the morning and the other in the afternoon, each Sunday and holiday and when there is a special demand.

Hamburg Little Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The Little Theater of Hamburg, which presents modern dramas, the work of younger and perhaps not too well known authors, and experiments with the newest methods of stage presentation, has secured the promise of the 250,000 marks to supplement the 250,000 marks voted by the State of Hamburg, thus assuring its new home, seating 700, to be finished in August, 1931.

Stage and Film Notes

Arch Selwyn would like to revive Barrie's "Quality Street" with Mary Pickford in the part Maude Adams used to act.

A Kabuki drama troupe from the Imperial Theater, Tokyo, may visit the United States next season.

Will Mahoney is using a talking picture record as a means of copyrighting the xylophone dance he is now doing in vaudeville.

The New Georgian Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

THE Olympiad, or exhibition of various national theaters in the Soviet Union, now proceeding in Moscow, has served a useful purpose in showing how much fresh life is to be found in the little known theaters of the non-Russian nationalities, such as the Georgians, Armenians, Uzbeks, Tartars, Ukrainians, White Russians, etc. Unquestionably one of the best of these national dramatic troupes is the Georgian State Theater of Rustaveli, which, according to reports here, may visit America this autumn.

The Georgians presented a repertory of half a dozen plays, of which the most distinctive and appealing, from the æsthetic standpoint, was G. Robakidze's "Lamara." This work, built around an old Georgian popular legend, in its poetic use of national color, reminds one of the numerous poems and plays, based on Celtic legends, which marked the Irish literary renaissance that preceded and accompanied the rise of modern Irish political nationalism.

A Tribal Tale

The beautiful Lamara, daughter of the chief of a Caucasian mountain tribe, is loved by two brothers of another traditionally hostile tribe. Although these brothers are twins and resemble each other physically in every way their characters differ. Torgvai is a fierce and passionate warrior, Mindia is a poet and idealist. Torgvai, in the old Caucasian fashion, kidnaps Lamara; and her brother falls beneath his hand in a duel that grows out of the kidnapping.

Mindia then goes to the deeply outraged father of Lamara and gives himself out as his brother, Torgvai. The old man's first instinct is to exact summary vengeance for the loss of his son and daughter; but when he sees Mindia's unflinching courage in the face of his sword he decides to adopt him as a son. The Hevsuri, Mindia's clansmen, burst in, thinking that Mindia is in danger; but no resistance is offered; and in the end the memory of Lamara and Mindia's self-sacrifice constitute a bond of reconciliation and union between two tribes which have always regarded themselves as bitter enemies.

Adaptations

It is impossible to describe adequately the superb color which is imparted to the play by the use of the picturesque Caucasian costumes, songs and dances. The mass scenes and choruses are most effective. In general the Georgian actors play with such vigor and pathos that the handicap of an unfamiliar language is overcome.

Most of the other productions of this Georgian theater are Russian revolutionary plays, adapted to Caucasian conditions. "Anzor," for instance, is simply Vsevolod Ivanov's "Armored Train 14-69," with the action laid in Daghestan instead of in Siberia and appropriate changes in costumes, characters and minor incidents of the plot. In general the Georgian theater is receptive to new ideas in staging and is inclined to employ constructivist settings, especially in its production of Kirshon's "City of Winds," a drama of civil war in the great Caucasian oil center, Baku.

The Georgian Theater has been praised by Soviet critics on the ground that it has placed the interpretation of revolutionary ideas ahead of the expression of purely national Georgian culture. Whether this is an unmixed æsthetic benefit is perhaps open to question. But anyone who has witnessed the vitality, emotion and force of the productions of the Georgian Theater must congratulate Mr. Akhmeteli and his colleagues on having founded in Tiflis, the Georgian capital, a theater that could hold its own in any large center and that deserves to rank with all but the best of the Moscow and Leningrad theaters.

Budapest Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—During the last theater season 19 new productions, including seven operettes, were introduced in the Budapest theaters. Of the operettes, only "Victoria" by Paul von Abraham, can be said to have been really successful, while among the plays, French and American pieces claimed leading place. An amusing comedy, "The Shepherd Boy" by Jacques Deval, was only superseded by Barry Conners' "Patsy," a modern Cinderella play which ran for 100 performances—rather exceptional in this city. "Der Asra," a lyric opera by Erno Szep, based upon the famous lyric of Heinrich Leine, and Stephan Zweig's "Volpone" were also successful.

At the Kammertheater, a new peasant theater company established a few months ago by the peasants of the village of Cszakva performed Zoltán Kodály's "Háry János." The son of the local innkeeper first aroused the villagers' interest in dramatic matters and having a knack for discovering gifted amateurs he soon drew round him a band of talented and enthusiastic actors. Performers were held in the inn, the simple stage, costumes, scenery, all being made by the villagers themselves, while they also had their own orchestra of five players for this musical comedy from the period in which an Austrian Empress, ladies of the court, Napolean, etc. appear, with a former hussar as hero.

Westchester Theater School

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—The Westchester County Recreation Commission, Westchester County, New York, is sponsoring during July and August a summer school of the theater. Classes are being conducted in the little theater of the new County Center at White Plains. The director of the school is Albert R. Lovejoy, Cambridge School of the Drama, Harvard University. Arthur Segal is technical director.

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Music News of the World

Shostakovich's Opera, 'Nos'

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

AFTER making the acquaintance of a series of modern western European operas, such as Krenek's "Der Sprung über den Schatten" and "Jonny," Alban Berg's "Wozzeck, and Schreker's "Der ferne Klang," Leningrad has at last witnessed the production of a work by a contemporary Russian composer—an event which ranks in importance in the history of Russian operatic life during the last decade with the staging of Prokofiev's "Love of the Three Oranges."

The work in question is an opera founded on Gogol's whimsical tale "Nos" ("The Nose") and similarly entitled, and its composer is the young Leningrad musician Dmitry Shostakovich, well-known as the writer of a number of interesting symphonic compositions. "Nos" not only sustains comparison with the outstanding modern operas of western Europe which have attracted general attention in recent years, but may be said to surpass the best of them in artistic merit. "Wozzeck" alone may take a higher place, and then only because an opera based on a serious theme is more important than one having a satirical libretto.

Berg's Influence

When we come to consider the influences perceptible in the music of "Nos," we find Alban Berg's to be the strongest. From him Shostakovich has borrowed the treatment of the vocal parts in general and the solo voices in particular. But here he also had in mind the vocal dialogues in the operas of Dargomyzhsky and Mussorgsky, who aimed at a melodic realization of the intonations of conversational speech. Furthermore, we see traces of Stravinsky (the dvorniks' chorus in the fifth scene, suggestive of "Les Noces"), of Prokofiev, and to a very small extent of Krenek.

The style of Shostakovich's opera as a whole seems, however, to have been preëminently affected by Meyerhold's scenic ideas, and especially by his famous production of "Revizor." So profound and definite is this influence that "Nos" might simply be characterized as the musical double of Meyerhold's "Revizor." It is noteworthy that Shostakovich, in surrendering to Meyerhold's sway, selected for his opera a subject by Gogol.

Search for a Libretto

He has given his explanation of the reason for this choice. "The opera, 'Nos,'" he writes, "was conceived in the summer of 1927. I set to work on it in the autumn and it was finished by the summer of 1928. A few words as to my choosing this subject for the tenth anniversary of the October revolution. The explanation is that I had a very strong desire to try my hand at writing opera, and in the first place I made a selection of contemporary literary works for the purpose.

"There were many of them, but unfortunately I got no help from the authors, who could not find time to convert their stories, novels, etc., into operatic libretti, and owing to difficulty of the task for a nonprofessional writer or dramatist I was unable to undertake it myself. The treatment of a Soviet novel or story in operatic form was therefore out of the question. Then I turned my attention to the classics and was convinced that under Soviet conditions satirical subjects were the most practical.

"I, therefore, sought for what I wanted in the works of the three giants of prerevolutionary satire: Gogol Saltyko-Shchedrin, and Chekhov, and decided on the first named. Leaving aside 'Dead Souls' and 'Revizor,' I looked through Gogol's smaller things and chose 'Nos' for the following reasons: (1) As a satire on the period of Nicolas I it is the most powerful of Gogol's 'Petersburg Tales'; (2) the dialogue and text are most brilliant and expressive; (3) it provides many interesting stage situations, and (4) it lends itself most easily to the operatic form."

That Troublesome Nose

The subject of Gogol's story is the fantastic event of the loss of Major Kovalev's nose, which has assumed the form of a councillor of state and wanders about Petersburg, while its lawful owner endures a series of unpleasantnesses inseparable from the loss of so important a feature. In the guise of a whimsical tale Gogol has written a witty satire on the conditions of Russian life in his day, and Shostakovich has adapted it with no more alterations than were necessary to turn it into a libretto. The opera comprises three acts and 10 scenes, the intervals between the scenes being filled by musical entr'actes which prepare the audience for the next scene.

The vocal parts are constructed, as we have already said, on the idea of a dialogue in musical form, but melodic numbers are interwoven with these dialogues from time to time in the shape of songs, or of the old Russian romances, somewhat reminiscent of the stylized manner of the later Stravinsky. The composition of the orchestra approximates to that of the chamber ensemble—strings and one wood and one brass instrument for each part—with the addition of a big assortment of instruments of percussion. The style of Shostakovich's orchestral writing is polyphonic.

The performance of the opera is attended with great difficulties, both musical and scenic, but they were brilliantly surmounted by the Little Opera House of Leningrad, thanks to the remarkable work of the gifted producer, Smolich, the fine conducting of Samosud, Dmitriev's interesting scenery and the brilliant performance of the principal rôle (Major Kovalev) by that very able artist, Zhuravlenko.

In Soviet Russia, and in no other country at the present time, any new phenomenon in the sphere of art is estimated from the point of view of its correspondence or otherwise with the social questions of the moment. From this standpoint "Nos" is regarded by the press as an unusually talented work, which destroys the conventions of the old opera and thereby cooperates in the advancement of the operatic art, but at the same time does not solve the problem of the creation of a Soviet opera.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

The Inclusive Way

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

INCLUSIVENESS is a trait that Eric T. Clarke, managing director of the National Music League, would like, as I understand him, to have listeners acquire. At present, the opposite characteristic marks, according to his observation, the majority of them. The time, in his view, for them to show hospitality to an artist is when contingencies of travel put him within their reach, and when arrangements of dating and booking take him to their very neighborhood. But strange to note, Mr. Clarke finds them in the habit of keeping the door closed against a performer when he is right at hand, and shoving the latch-string out when he is nowhere around and must make a long journey in order to avail himself of the welcome.

Now an exclusive attitude proves, by his figuring, costly, and hardly worth the satisfaction it causes listeners to feel. To consider the case of music clubs in a couple of communities a small distance apart. One of the two engages, on inquiry of an officer and vote of a committee, a much recommended singer or player for an appearance on a certain afternoon. Can we imagine the members of other organization as wanting to seize the opportunity and have him invited to present a program before them on the evening, say, of the next day? To plan matters after that fashion would be economical, Mr. Clarke explained to me; but when we come to the art of tone, we seem to hold the notion that economy means lack of initiative. To do something different from what somebody else does, no bothering about the expense of the procedure, is supposed to be a manifestation of originality.

Common Sense of It

A little common sense instilled into the situation, music-makers would take less money out of a town and would at the same time add greater enrichment to it than they do. Not for a double fee, but for a fee and a fraction, a vocalist or an instrumentalist would give a recital in what city you please at 3 o'clock p. m. today, and another a short jump away at 8:15 tomorrow night. Whatever their line—voice, violin or piano, they are all glad, I gather, to work that way. In the event I have mentioned, the public of financial metropolis A and that of manufacturing center B could felicitate themselves on their solidarity, and could profitably forget to boast of their artistic independence of each other. Having things together, they would both be the wealthier. For we do not cut music up into chunks and portion it off. The more for you, the more for me. Nothing divided, you get it all, and so do I, and so does everyone else concerned.

Rochester Opera

In regard to Mr. Clarke himself, he had a hand in the management of the Eastman Theater at Rochester, N. Y., when I first met him; and in those days, he evidently had much at heart the success of the opera troupe which the Eastman School of Music was training and the Eastman Theater sheltering. Why that neat little institution, instead of entrusting itself to the "road," did not stick hard and fast to the studios of the Eastman School and to the stage of the Eastman Theater and devote itself to the advancement of the Rochesterian musical cause, is more than I can make out. A few good presentations a year there, got up in a manner at once novel and suited to the place, would be worth more than six performances a week, or whatever is possible on tour, with audiences constantly changing and with repertory remaining ever the same few pieces. But success, especially musical success, likes not to listen to reason; and the company that set forth from Rochester to campaign throughout the United States for opera in English was indeed successful, at the start.

Mr. Clarke came with the band of singers to New York, if I correctly recall, to help give them a send-off, and then returned to his routine at the Eastman Theater. What he thought of the "road" enterprise for the opera company I never knew; but as I caught the drift of affairs, nobody either in the school or the theater retained very intimate connection with it. The company, if I interpreted words and deeds, expressions and actions truly, was permitted to cut loose from Rochester altogether and look out for itself. But whether Mr. Clarke was, or was not, interested in "road" scenes then, I could see the day I called on him at the League offices in Steinway Hall, that he is much absorbed in them now. For he has become a recital manager; and the recital is nothing if not a touring question.

Mapping the Tour

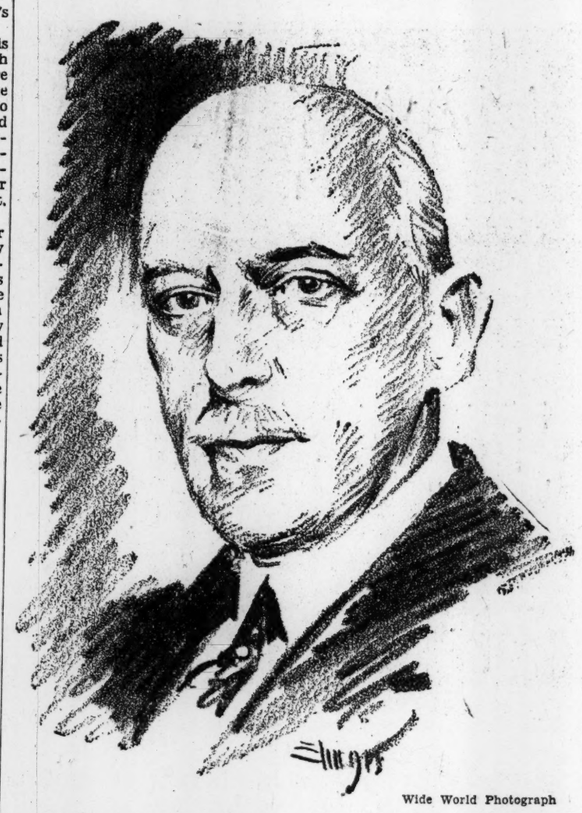
"Bring me, please, the railway guide and the gazetteer of Pennsylvania."

He and his secretary were planning for an ensemble in the autumn, to appear at a number of schools which they can combine into a circuit. Yes; with school principals, saving methods of musical management are acceptable. Their budget, right, favors no pride of exclusive listening.

You ask how Mr. Clarke picks out his musicians.

Well, there is where, in the conventional way of thinking, he would hardly be called a concert manager. The authorities on the songs of Schubert and the sonatas of Beethoven whose careers he guides are mostly selected for him, if the League prospectuses tell the story completely, by audition committees.

As at Rochester, then, Mr. Clarke is a practical man carrying out academic designs. He goes out for the inclusive, starting, we might say, from the exclusive; an artist himself, keeping opposed ideas always in just balance.



Wide World Photograph

Prof. Max von Schillings, Composer of "Mona Lisa," Who Is to Conduct Performances of a German Opera Company on Tour Next Season in the United States.

West and East

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

RELATIONS between music and dancing reach even further than history into "the dark backward and abysm of time." In fact the relation is itself "time" or that periodicity and recurrence which we name rhythm, a mystery that deepens whenever we attempt to analyze, measure or divide its singularly unstable primary element, the beat—if, for instance, we regard the unit as stationary it is no longer in time, and deprived of a before and after. But happily we can use a thing without having to explain its essential nature, and an African Negro with his tom-tom and his musical descendant of today, the jazz drummer, often possess a livelier and truer sense of rhythm than the recondite theorist who expounds it in books.

In theory, at any rate, we all admit that rhythm supplies one link, perhaps the strongest, between the arts of the musician, the dancer and the designer of décor. But when the producer of ballet begins his task he soon finds that his composer, choreographer and designer are each like the mother of the boy who marched out of step—her Johnny was right and the rest of the procession wrong. The difficulty arises, of course, with the difference of medium. How many musicians and choreographers, for example, are capable of feeling the rhythm of a stage design?

Youth to the Fore

Madame Rambert has just given a fortnight's ballet season at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, with Karsavina and the Marie Rambert Dancers. No disrespect or ingratitude toward one of the most famous dancers of her time is implied if one found the chief interest of these performances in the efforts of her youthful collaborators. Youth must be served; they are, so to speak, the trustees of art.

An impresario on the prowl for talent would have had three opportunities presented to him by the Marie Rambert Dancers. Indeed, Diana Gould had attracted the attention of the great Diaghileff himself before he passed away last year—and no man had a quicker eye for the possibilities of a young artist, or knew more accurately how to enhance the high lights of a talent by providing a setting of which it always seemed a predestined, integral part.

Possessed of personal beauty and a sense of the stage, Diana Gould has the gift of actualizing rhythms plastically. Gesture to her is a living language and its pulse is always that of the musical phrase. As Leda in Frederick Ashton's charming "Leda and the Swan," with music by Gluck, as the delicious Mannequin who moves to the music of Goossens, and in the Pavane of Peter Warlock's Capriol Suite, she conveyed a lyrical quality that recalled the early Tchernicheva.

Frederick Ashton, the young Englishman who supplied the choreography of these and other numbers on the program, has a talent that deserves every opportunity for development. He is aware of the rhythmical relation between his own art and that of music and décor, but he should curb his rather frank admirations, particularly that for Massine, and might do worse than turn his eyes to what they are doing in central Europe. Harold Turner, who partnered Karsavina, has unusual technical facility, and may, if circumstances favor him, reach the first rank.

"Les Sylphides"

An account of a previous performance of "Our Lady's Juggler" has already appeared in these columns, but one must not forget to mention Susan Salaman's amusing "I can't abear a butcher" (music by Grovlez) and "Le Rugby" (music by Poulenc). The corps de ballet did unexpectedly well in Fokine's "Les Sylphides"—that midsummer night's dream of the old classical ballet whose rhythms catch the moonlit romance of Chopin's music.

The resources of the Hammersmith stage may be limited but surely lighting plots need not be such conspiracies of the commonplace! In ballet even light should subserve rhythm. But one knows the difficulty and expense of organizing these short seasons and Madame Rambert deserves our gratitude for an interesting evening.

In "Shaftesbury Avenue," at the Globe Theater, we have been given a glimpse of an exotic art wherein music, dance, verse and costume are all directed to produce a single impression. The Japanese players included in their rather lurid repertory not only a lyrical drama with dances but an item which consisted of a fox dance leading to a masques dance and concluding with a seventeenth-century folk dance, "Genroku Hamami Odori," which was graced with the presence of what may be described as a Japanese beauty chorus.

From Japan

Music has always been an important element of Japanese drama—like that of Greece—and its fusion with speech and the dance has been studied and practiced for hundreds of years. At the Globe we heard the "cats"—the musicians who sit behind the stage—and one does not know whether the flippant are right or wrong in guessing the origin of the title. But their music was so interesting that one would give a good deal to know its history. On the Noh or classical stage of Japan their art, accomplishment, we are told, consists in "not being mechanical." They "feel out their own originality" and express their own emotions, and it is said that such a thing as a score, bringing all the parts under a single eye, has never existed.

Western listeners may also be surprised to hear that, on the authority of Professor Fenollosa, everything in Japanese singing depends on the most minute distinctions between "in" and "yo." In "yo" there must be the sound "in," and in "in" the sound "yo." This will at any rate show how much a Western ear may be missing of the subtleties of Eastern instrumental art.

But in seeing, one almost said hearing, these dances—chastened by a conventional beauty—one quickly became aware of an unusually subtle harmony of ensemble. Eye and ear seemed often to become one. And not their least interesting feature was a curious affinity with certain works by Stravinsky and the latest choreography of Massine and Balanchine.

A Forgotten Opera by Verdi

By GUIDO PANNAIN

V—Nineteenth Century Italian Opera

Naples

GUNPOWDER was in the air at the Teatro la Fenice, Venice, on the night of March 12, 1857, when Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" was first performed. The habitués had come with doubts and suspicion. The opera proved a failure. Verdi, who set store by his work, was bitterly disappointed; so were the most esteemed critics, who at the time were his eager supporters. One of the foremost, Filippo Fillippi, writing in La Perseveranza, protested against the clamorous repulse in the following terms.

The judgment of the public is not only unfair, but unaccountable: in fact practically all individual opinions were in conflict with one another. Practically everybody agrees in acknowledging the value of Verdi's new achievement, and in deploring that his name and fame should not have commanded more respect. Venice should have remembered that the composer of "Boccanegra" is he who has given us "Ernani," "Attila," and "Rigoletto"; that the other countries which we are constantly accusing of failing to appreciate him have covered him with applause and honors; and especially they should remember that the similarly unfavorable reception given in Italy to "La Traviata" was more than compensated by the enthusiastic praise of all the rest of Europe.

Second Night Reversal

This little sermon expresses a feeling which started strongly asserting itself as soon as the unfortunate first performance was over. On the second night, the audience, far from being hostile, applauded warmly, and acclaimed the composer not once, but 20 times. Opposition, it is true, subsisted, but did not gain the upper hand. The atmosphere was one of tension. Heated discussions arose in the press.

The Venice Gazzetta Ufficiale spoke up for the Venetians, declaring that there was not the slightest reason for accusing them of being systematically against Verdi, and attempted to throw the blame upon "the strangers"—in those days the word was applied to Italians hailing from other provinces. The Milano Gazzetta Ufficiale retorted; and from that moment the question of "Boccanegra" became a question of party.

Accounts of the third performance describe it as an uninterrupted battle; the admirers, stimulated by the irresistible impetus of the music, applauded, while the detractors pounced upon every possible opportunity, hissing, booing, tittering and thereby inviting even people who had remained indifferent to join in the applause by way of protest against the hostile demonstrations.

The principal performers were Giraldonni Negrini and the prima donna, Bendazzi, all three artists of renown. But the production is said to have been, on the whole, not very satisfactory.

A New Version

Overlooking various attempts at revivals, such as one at Milano in 1859 and one at Naples a little later, let us skip four and twenty years. On March 23, 1881, "Boccanegra" was performed at the Milano Scala in a new version, devised by Verdi with Boito's assistance. This time, the success was great, and Verdi was hailed for a new triumph on the Italian lyric stage. During those four and twenty years, his fame had increased to a colossal extent.

Between 1857 and 1881, he had written many works which contributed in a large measure to his reputation: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (1859); "La Forza del Destino" (1862); "Don Carlos" (1867); "Aïda" (1871); and the "Requiem" 1874. But there followed a long period of silence, of intense concentration. It is only in 1887 that "Otello" appeared, after years devoted to its preparation and careful, deep-laid elaboration.

The remodeling of "Boccanegra" (only a partial remodeling) provides, in certain respects, an interesting document on that period of Italy's musical life which may be called the periodl of Verdi's evolution toward "Otello." When the new "Boccanegra" was performed in 1881, in the midst of the applause and the cheers in Verdi's honor, there arose from various parts of the auditorium, another call: "Otello! Otello!" Verdi was actually thinking of "Otello" during the rehearsals of "Boccanegra." If the reports of the time are to be believed, at one of these ehearsals he was so struck with admiration for the baritone Victor Maurel that he exclaimed: "There I have my Iago!" And Maurel did become his Iago.

Anticipating "Otello"

In this respect, it should be remembered that the novel parts—the radically novel parts—in "Simon Boccanegra," such as the finale of the first act, are, really and clearly, anticipations of the renovation of style of which "Otello" marks the accomplishment.

Today, unexpectedly, "Simon Boccanegra" long sunk in oblivion, is once again in the limelight. This sudden reappearance seems due, primarily, to the movement in favor of Verdi which has swept through all Germany, and to Franz Werfel's enthusiastic work on the libretti of Verdi's operas.

Assuredly, "Boccanegra" is one of Verdi's inferior operas. It contains many fine pages, and is not lacking in those invariably effective episodes, dramatic and musical, that constitute the chief reasons for Verdi's success on the stage. It also has a potential vitality and holds promises of a future, despite incertitudes of style of which the works of other Italian composers produced during the fifties (for instance, Mercadante's "Statira" (1855) and "Pelagio" (1857), or De Giosa's "Guido Colman" and "Ettore Fieramosca," or the inspired and telling operas of Petrella) are altogether free. But these various works, contemporary with the first version of "Boccanegra" mark the last stages of a speedily vanishing period, and do not in any way point toward new developments.

Cleveland Print Club

Artists are invited to compete in the print exhibition which will be held at the Cleveland Museum of Art under the auspices of the Print Club, from March 15 to April 19, 1931. This exhibition will be comprised of unpublished prints, in any medium, from which a jury will select one to be used as the Print Club publication for 1931. The club will pay the artist $1000 for the exclusive right to the plate. All other prints will be placed on sale. Entry blanks and conditions of the competition may be obtained from the Print Club, Box 2081, Cleveland, Ohio.

William Neil McKie is to be Melbourne City Organist at the conclusion of his duties as Director of Music at Clifton College, Bristol, Eng. An Australian scholarship took him at 17 to the Royal College of Music, London, where he gained a further scholarship to Worcester College, Oxford. At Oxford he graduated as Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Music.

Festival at Königsberg

By WALTER SCHRENK

Königsberg

EVERY year the great representative association of German composers, the Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein, organizes a music festival in one city of one of the German-speaking countries. These Tonkünstlerfesten, as they are called, are mainly devoted to the production of new music by young composers. They are, in fact, festivals of labor, not of recreation. The Allgemeiner Deutscher Musikverein gives new works which have been considered as novel or as having a future.

There is no reason again to discuss whether undertakings of this kind are needful: in order to know how music is progressing, it is obviously needful to hear new works as they crop up; and, most especially, composers need to hear what they have written, so as to learn by experience. In short, the Tonkünstlerfesten have an important duty to fulfill; and they have fulfilled it ever since the founding, in 1861, of the Musikverein.

Hermann Scherchen

This year's festival, the sixtieth, took place at Königsberg, the capital of East Prussia—a province that has an old, genuine, deep-rooted culture; that has exercised decisive influence in art, natural science and philosophy, and whose musical tradition is solid and of long standing. Nowadays the leader of Königsberg's musical life is Hermann Scherchen, whose talent and tireless activities have built the Ostmarken Wireless Orchestra, an altogether admirable organization.

The fact that this superbly efficient body was available served the purpose of the Musikverein admirably; for the programs of the festivals include many complicated and otherwise difficult works, and upon the quality of their interpretation depends the impression they will produce. Many orchestral, choral and chamber works were given for the first time; many others, little known, were performed. The Königsberg Opera House gave a special performance of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," and the first production of Ernst Toch's Opera-Capriccion, "The Fan."

Symphonic Music

Gerhart von Westermann's "Three Orchestral Intermezzi" and Hans Gal's "Sinfonietta" are well written, but too derivative. Hans Ebert's "Suite for Small Orchestra" is original in expression, but not strong in invention. Heinz Schubert's "Sinfonietta" is the work of a wise and shrewd musician, whose understanding is greater than his inspiration. On the other hand, Nikolai Lopatnikof's Symphony Op. 12 reveals a strong and live talent, with a remarkable gift for rhythmic invention.

Two works went furthest in their illustration of new tendencies. The one, Wladimir Vogel's "Sinfonia Fugata," boldly and broadly designed and carried out, is music rich in inner tension within the bounds of strict form. In character it is truly symphonic. It is instinct with earnestness, sustained, significant throughout—one of the best works heard at this festival. The other was Alban Berg's Concert-Aria "Derwein"—an expressive piece of music, superb in conception and in musical quality, admirably scored, and most interesting in structure. It was splendidly sung by Ruzena Herlinger, and received with enthusiasm. Stefan Frenkel, the violinist, won golden opinions in a Violin Concerto of his own composition.

Chamber Music

Two concerts were devoted to chamber music. The work that made the greatest impression was a String Quartet by Wolfgang Forstner, a 23-year-old composer. It is throughout in true chamber-music style, full of spontaneity and fancy, delightfully wrought, charming in its harmony, lively in invention. It stamps its composer as one on whom the greatest hopes may be founded. Another of whom the same may be said is Wilhelm Maler. His "Concerto Grosso" for chamber orchestra lacks the freshness of Forstner's Quartet, but its first and last movements, terse and monumental in style, betoken a genuine talent.

Less inspired but well written did a String Quartet by E. G. Klussman prove to be. The "Music for Solo Viola" with accompaniment of eight woodwind, percussion and 'cello by Paul Gross is unsubstantial. There is not much to praise in a "Cycle in six poems" for tenor and five solo instruments by Alf Juergensohn. Wolfgang von Hartel's 'Cello Sonata, Op. 24, is delicately wrought but too derivative. Erwin Schulhoff's "Dicertissement" for oboe, clarinet and bassoon, is whimisical and humorous to the core.

Mention should be made of four well turned out and colorful "Chamber-Choruses" by Alfred Fischer. The composer, who conducted, was warmly applauded. A further article will deal with the operas and choral works performed at the festival.

Goodman Theater, Chicago

CHICAGO—The Goodman Theater of the Art Institute of Chicago opens its new season Oct. 14. Following the resignation of Thomas Wood Stevens, Hubert Osborne will be in charge. Other new members of the staff are David Itkin, assistant stage director; Gertrude Lee, formerly of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Company staff, business manager; and Maurice Gnesin, formerly head of the dramatic department of the University of Denver, dean of the school of acting. Plays considered for the coming season include Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," Donald Ogden Stewart's "Rebound," H. Granville Barker's "Harliquinade" and James Elroy Flecker's "Hassan," and other European dramas, classic and modern.

Grace Moore is to appear in a screen story of Jenny Lind's American visit, with Wallace Beery as P. T. Barnum.

Charlie Chaplin may finish filming "City Lights" about Aug. 1.

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Interior Decoration — Antiques — Gardening

Rhododendron Has Year-Round Beauty, Massed or as Specimens

By EGBERT HANS
Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

THE "broad-leaved" evergreens cannot all claim "broad leaves," but are so called to distinguish them from the conifers or needle evergreens.

The "broad leaves" of the rhododendrons are the outstanding feature of their foliage, providing strong, bold masses whether planted in large groups or as individual specimen plants.

Moreover, very few plants, shrubs or trees can boast to a like degree of an equal wealth of beauty in both foliage and bloom as can the rhododendrons, of which there are over 300 varieties. When nature holds her rhododendron reception, whether it be along the mountain slopes of Virginia or within the man-planted age-old rhododendron groves of England, the spectacle is one of great beauty.

The rhododendron is one of the most cosmopolitan of plants, being native of the eastern part of the American continent and to other mountain regions of the northern hemisphere. There are small species among the Alps, and huge trees in the Himalaya Mountains and in the Mediterranean regions, while curiously they are not native in England where, nevertheless, the best man-designed and planted collections are to be found.

Within the limits of this article, we will concern ourselves about the best known and more easily cultivated varieties, such as the Rhododendron maximum, Rhododendron catawbiensi, Rhododendron carolinianum, and the many hybrid varieties even more famous for their individual beauty.

How They Differ

The Rhododendron maximum, as the name implies, is the largest of the shrublike varieties. It bears large clusters of bloom, basically white with shades of pink. The Rhododendron catawbiensi is a smaller shrub with leaves more oval than those of the maximum, and with a blunted point. The colors of the catawbiensi variety vary around a reddish-purple, and are quite striking, while, moreover, this variety is the outstanding bloomer of the family, one plant giving not only more, but larger bloom heads. The Rhododendron carolinianum, even as the two above-named varieties, is a native of the American continent, and can immediately be recognized by its very much smaller leaves and smaller bloom heads of a delightful lavender-pink. Although attaining slowly a considerable height, it has always a more compact and diminutive appearance on account of its small leaves, and is therefore very valuable to secure variety in places where large masses of rhododendrons are apt to give a suggestion of monotony.

The hybrid rhododendrons have tempted many a garden lover to discard the original varieties, their colors being most spectacular. The Rhododendron catawbiensi is the parent of most of the hybrids. The fascination of all hybridizing, with its element of wonder and surprise resulting from the crossing of species, reached its height where rhododendrons were concerned. Hybrid rhododendrons indeed vie with each other in striking and vivid colors which, even when assembled in groups, rarely violate the laws governing good color combinations. Some of the best hybrid varieties are: Album elegans, (large white); grandiflorum, (clear rose); Lee's, (dark purple); Mrs. C. S. Sargent, (clear red); President Lincoln, (rosy crimson); roseum elegans, (deep rosy pink); Charles Dickens, and others.

They are becoming rare and expensive, and any lover of rhododendrons would do well to secure very small plants which, in time, will give him much pleasure and add greatly to his collection.

Rhododendrons are easy to grow and to maintain, provided certain basic requirements are fulfilled. The woods are their native home, which means that they are used to being protected from the sun and the wind.

The basic requirements are: An acid soil, well drained, but capable of retaining moisture; the conditions in which the plant lived before it was brought to man's garden must be equalized; the soil must contain the decomposed organic material, such as rotted leaf mold or its commercial substitute, peatmoss.

Rhododendrons cannot thrive in an alkaline soil. It is true, that in limestone soil, acidity can be provided artificially, but this is rather a complicated and troublesome matter. The plants must be isolated and made free from surrounding soil contact. They must be watered from above, not with lime-containing well water or spring water. This is somewhat upsetting nature's program for rhododendrons in a limestone region such as the middle western sections of the United States must always be considered as "outsiders."

Rhododendrons must be kept cool under, as well as above, ground. A mulching of decayed hardwood leaves should always cover their roots, keeping them cool in summer and warm in winter. They require shade during the afternoon, and are, therefore, best planted with a northern exposure. Rhododendron maximum is even happier in complete shade.

Many an owner of rhododendrons, unacquainted with their habit, has been needlessly alarmed by seeing the leaves of his plants curl and uncurl with the rise and fall of the temperature. This is due to the fact that evaporation takes place on the under side of the leaf. When moisture is lacking in summer, or when, during the winter, the stems are frozen and the moisture channel stopped, the leaves curl downward to reduce their surface and thus check the evaporation.

From a standpoint of design, the use of rhododendrons must be considered with the greatest care. They are the obvious plants for the place where trees are abundant, but where shrub borders are nevertheless required for many reasons. They can be planted right under the trees where they will not only be happy, but reproduce nature's own picture. Hillsides with a northern exposure or shaded by tall growth provide a logical place for them, while they form the ideal border background for the shady garden. They may be planted with charming effect along the edge of a woodland trail or within a shady grove. When used around buildings, one or more trees should be planted with them. If trees are lacking, large dogwoods, redbuds and other treelike shrubs will greatly help to achieve conditions in harmony with the natural haunt of the rhododendron.

Before planting rhododendrons study them, if possible, where they grow. Study their delightful irregularity of outline and mass, the dominant large specimen among a small group of later growth, the undulation of outline both on the ground and in the air, providing a play of filtered sunlight and deep shadows which few other plantations can provide. Then you will avoid stiffness in your rhododendron plantations, even in the most confined location or within limited areas.

It is well to keep the Rhododendron maximum in the rear of building plantations or in the center of open or border plantings. Its large-sized leaves, the fact that this variety is not always well furnished at the bottom, the neutrality of the bloom color, all favor this position. Then may they be "faced down", with the Catawbiensi and Carolinianum varieties, with groups of hybrids at conspicuous places, accents or corners.

There are a great many plants which one might call supplementary to the rhododendron, such as the leucothe, the andromeda, and many more. They are deserving of a special article, but not until we have given due consideration to the azaleas.

[This is the first of a group of articles by Mr. Hans on the varieties and uses of broad-leafed evergreens. The next will follow at an early date.]

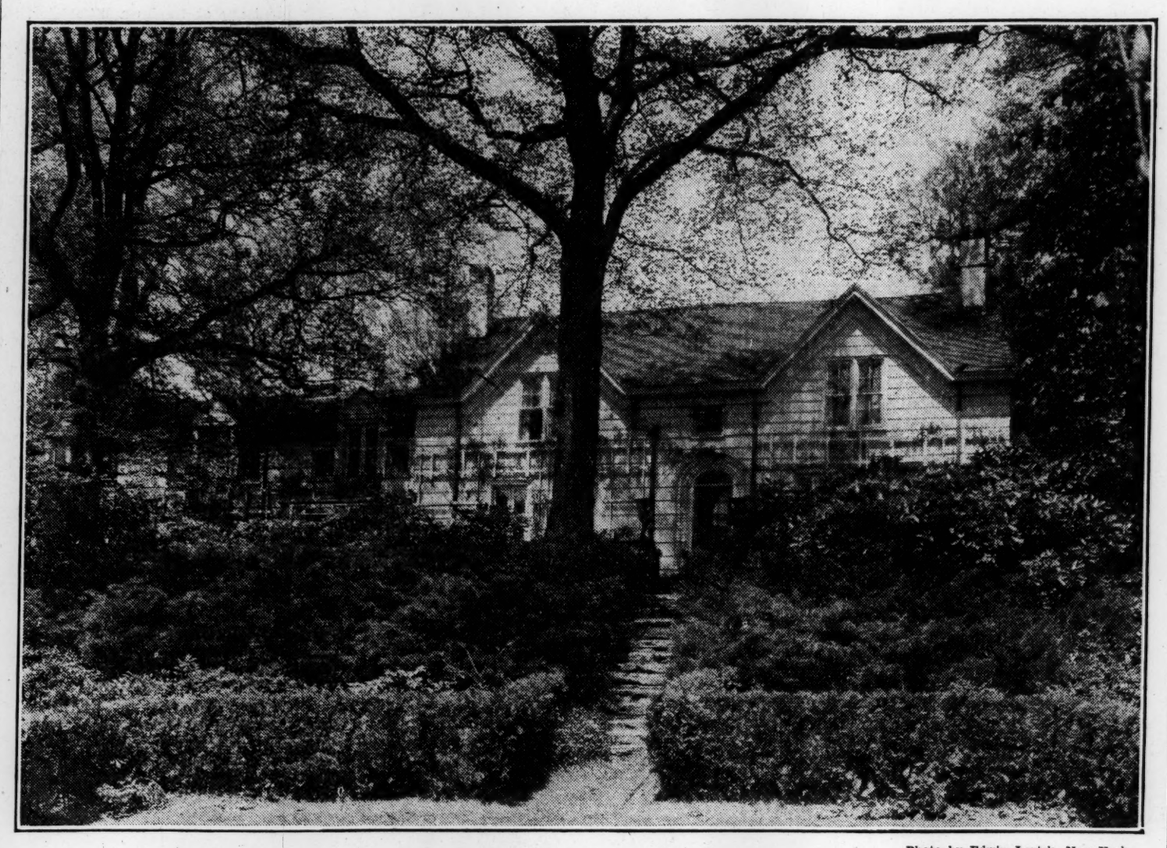


Photo by Edwin Levick, New York

Here is an Interesting Example of Massed Evergreen Terrace Planting. Note the Broad-Leafed Evergreens at the Top. Home of Irving Cox, Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Drawn by Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect

Suggested Planting Arrangement for Rhododendron Varieties.

An Annual Campanula

CAMPANULA LOREYI is a plant worth adding to one's list of useful annuals. The open, star-shaped flowers are lavender-blue, with a lighter stripe running through the center of each petal. These decorative flowers are borne on extremely thin stems eight inches or less in length, which are inclined to trail. The leaves of this plant are small and oval, and are borne near the ground. Both the plant and its flowers are lasting, the flowers remaining several days and continuing to appear after several frosts have come.

The uses to which this dainty campanula may be put are manifold. The plant is charming as an edging, giving an airy touch to masses of solid perennials, such as in borders of phlox. Campanula loreyi is at the height of its season in September, and contrasts well in both form and color to the coarse heleniums and other compositæ in bloom at that time. For use on walls, in flag walks, or in rock gardens the plant is well adapted, requiring but a crevice in which to gain a foothold. Long edgings of alyssum "Little Gem," if broken at intervals with clumps of Campanula loreyi, are relieved of possible monotony. The long sprays of the campanula mingle with but do not crowd out the alyssum. This campanula has been found to do extremely well when grown in window-boxes or flower-pots, where it drapes itself gracefully over the edges with its blue flowers held far out on their wiry stems. For window-boxes this plant has more substance and is more effective than the smaller flowered blue lobelia so frequently used.

The seeds of Campanula loreyi are very fine, and in planting must be mixed wtih sand or pulverized dry soil and sown broadcast. The dry soil proves more satisfactory than the sand, since no trace of it remains after sowing. When the seedlings are about one inch tall they are ready for transplanting. It is quite useless to attempt thinning them. The easiest and most successful method is to take the plants up in clumps about two inches in diameter, and to set the clumps eight or 10 inches apart each way. Campanula loreyi will commence blooming in August from seed sown in April. Few American seedsmen seem to list this plant, but it may be procured from well-known seedsmen in England.

Old Mexican Arts on Exhibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
El Paso, Texas.

RARE old Mexican pottery, located after endless research and hardship, at last finds its way into the United States, through the combined efforts of Ambassador Dwight Morrow who initiated the undertaking, the Carnegie Institute which is financing it, the American Federation of Arts which is sponsoring it, Count Rene d'Harnoncourt and Dr. Atl, Mexican artist and chief of Museum Department in Mexico, who are accompanying it.

The exhibition was assembled by Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, during a visit to Mexico last November. Both fine and applied arts will be included. It will be inaugurated in Mexico City, as much of the old pottery, lacquer and fabrics are as great a curiosity there as in the United States.

Although the pottery of old Mexico has long had an accepted place in the world of art, it remained for Count d'Harnoncourt, a Frenchman of an inquiring turn of mind, a love for the rare and unusual and a lot of perseverance, to unearth these old specimens, unknown before even to the old inhabitants.

Forced by post-war conditions to find a means of livelihood, Count d'Harnoncourt went to Mexico, where he hoped to find work as a chemist. Failing this, he made his living by painting posters and decorating show windows. Finally, meeting a German interested in selling old furniture, who knew no Spanish or English, and very little about antiques, he became his associate.

From then on he came more and more in contact with Mexican antiques, paying special attention to the Indian influence, finding odd bits of pottery, old lacquers and beautifully woven fabrics in his visits to various old homes throughout the city. Many times the owners did not know where these things came from, and it was only after persistent inquiry that their origin was traced. Sometimes this was done through some old family servant, who remembered what his father or mother had told him.

As there are absolutely no documents relating to popular arts in Mexico, the only possible way to trace them was to study modern objects for traces of old designs. Visiting these sources proved a fruitful way of locating some of the old specimens. Digging around in old kilns where big pieces of broken pottery are sometimes found, helped put him on the right track. These old pieces had been used for covering the kiln during firing.

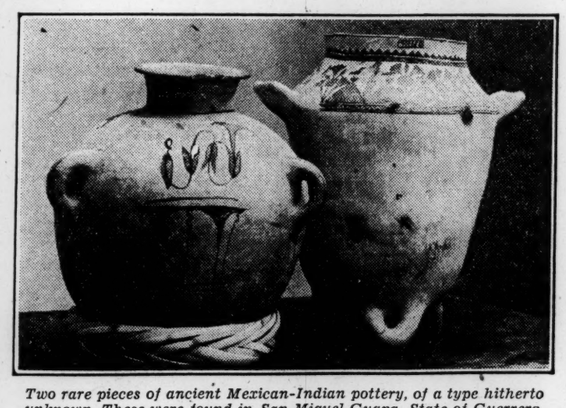
The outcome of it all was that Count d'Harnoncourt started making trips to the ancient towns where he was told these things had formerly been made, resulting in many priceless finds, which will be exhibited on his trip to the United States.

Going as far as possible by burro, he was oftentimes forced to continue on foot, and many pieces in this collection have been carried out on his back or on that of Mexican cargadors. Oaxaca, Michoacan, Guerrero, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Pueblo, Vera Cruz, have all yielded rich treasures.

Changes in popular arts in Mexico have taken place only during the last 20 years, and this has been due to foreign influence. The Indians who made the old-type pottery and lacquer believed that foreigners wanted their work to conform to foreign ideas, and so began changing their handiwork to suit what they supposed was foreign taste.

Count d'Harnoncourt has spent a great deal of time urging them to return to the old methods, with the result that some of the old-time designs in lacquer and pottery are coming back again.

This exhibit will be the first one showing the essentially Mexican in old and modern art as distinctive from the Spanish. It will be shown at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City, Oct. 13-Nov. 10, 1930, then on to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. The schedule after that includes Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Washington, Milwaukee, Louisville, San Antonio.



Two rare pieces of ancient Mexican-Indian pottery, of a type hitherto unknown. These were found in San Miguel Guapa, State of Guerrero, and are part of a collection now being shown in Mexico City and to appear in leading American cities

Medieval Art Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
London

American collectors of early English treasures visiting London this summer who wish to see superb documented examples of the objects of their quests, should not fail to inspect the wonderful exhibition of English medieval art in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, the first exhibition of its kind ever held. The exhibition, according to present arrangement, will remain open until September.

Old furniture, old silver, including almost breath-taking pre-Reformation chalices, old tapestry, old pictures, illuminated manuscripts, old English sculpture and examples of other ancient English arts and crafts, lent by American, British and Continental collectors, are all represented by masterpieces which could not be replaced for millions of pounds sterling. The pieces represent the work of the unknown artists and craftsmen of England from Anglo-Saxon times right down to the Reformation.

Printed Textiles In Variety

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
New York

THE pleasure which decorators, amateur and professional, are taking in the various synthetic fabrics, silky in sheen, sun-fast and tub-fast under the right treatment, is indicated by a statement recently published by the Retail Dry Goods Association—that 42 per cent of the decorative fabrics displayed by department stores in the United States contain one of these synthetic yarns.

The most recent development in the patterning of these textiles, and one of great interest to every one who likes to find just the right thing for the adornment of her home, is the use of printing. Heretofore printing has been done chiefly on linens and heavy cottons, so that the association of this method with lustrous surfaces is novel.

The variety of weaves thus treated is very wide and constantly increasing. Among them appear rough surfaces, such as shan-de-rae, which are interesting because of the unusual alliance of roughness with gloss; the new toile-de-rae, which has the rustic feeling demanded by the country or seashore cottage; cord-de-rae, finely ribbed and rather masculine looking. Side by side with these on the counters persist, of course, the heavy satins and taffetas, the softly draping materials suitable to boudoirs, and certain wide meshes.

Marked Differences in Effect

Even to a tyro, however, these familiar synthetic goods present at the moment a new face. The effect of a printed pattern is distinctly different from that of a woven one, and this persists through the various methods of printing, each varying from the other and yet obviously related to them all.

As one would expect, the patterns are developed in various periods, including, of course, the modernist secession; but all patterns are not found on all the weaves. On the contrary, the relation of the pattern and the textile to each other is always carefully considered. For instance, on semitransparent weaves are printed the types of design which are best shown up by light shining through. These offer the decorator an interesting choice of sharp-cut, silhouetted designs for glass curtains.

Cord-de-rae, of which mention already has been made, is particularly responsive to brilliant colors, increasing their vibrancy. This is probably due to its lengthwise ridges which interrupt the surface with depth-giving channels. It is used for gay and vigorous rooms, as side draperies and upholstery.

Ribands, urns, medallions and bouquets, beloved in the eighteenth century, appear delightfully at peace on gros-de-rae, whose horizontal ribbing is restrained and formal.

Several Methods Explained

Five techniques are employed for such printing, each with its suitability to certain decorations. Discharge printing, by which patterns are produced by bleaching processes, gives the sharp, clear line already alluded to. Photographic printing is deep and shadowy. Warp printing, because applied to the warp threads before the weaving in of the woof, is blurred and sunken. Multicolored printing is vivid; and the air-brush method gives a diffused effect.

Discharge is most frequently applied on heavy satin, the gleam of which gives a high reflection to the colors; and, on certain open weaves. Warp prints are popular for Jacobean and Victorian revivals. The photographic and multicolored methods are successful, respectively, with flowered and with oddly composed designs in the modernist mood. Air-brush work has an abstract, poetic quality and is applicable to all-over patterns with this quality of indefiniteness.

The decorator seeking beautiful effects, which are also novel and distinguished, cannot overlook these groups of lustrous prints. Whatever may be the character of the problem, they offer a solution, if materials with gleam are desired.

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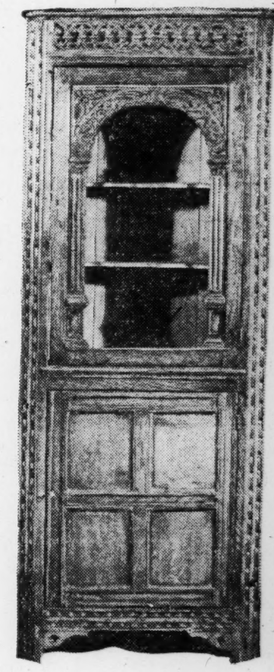

Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite

It holds true of these as of the fine mahogany reproductions that only the best has been chosen for perpetuation by *Belmaison*. Chippendale's most gracious ribband or ladder-backed chairs. Splat-backed dining chairs after Sheraton with the honeysuckle motif and the falling husks of his happiest invention. A bow-fronted sideboard or serpentine sofa of Hepplewhite design, whose delicate perfection of proportion and workmanship is as much a matter of admiration as in the case of the original.

Graceful French 18th Century Examples and Unaffected Early American Types

There are Louis XV walnut side chairs, covered in a most decorative mat water green leather. A poudreuse that is the perfect counterpart of one by whose aid some witty lady of the salons enhanced her charms.

Spanish and Italian examples of great interest and individuality also abound. Not to mention the large and delightful groups of the American maple and pine of our early native interiors.

All *Belmaison's* metal, willow and teakwood garden furniture is also included in the Sale. The overstuffed sofas and lounging chairs adroitly designed to fit harmoniously into traditional interiors. And the many new pieces that have arrived from England during the last few weeks.

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Interior Decoration — Antiques — Gardening

Modern French Decorative Art

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

STRIVING to make modern art useful as an essential part of the artistic and commercial life of the day, over 50 of the most advanced French decorators recently formed the Union des Artistes Modernes and opened their first exposition at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs in the Pavillon Marsan. Though few new ideas are presented, the old ones have been repeated with valuable improvements. Faddism, snobbism and uncontrolled experimentalism in design are on the wane. Modernism is gradually abandoning the experimental phases in an effort to develop the practical.

So lavishly have exotic materials for furniture and decorative objects been experimented with of late, one can almost freely say that there is little new left to try. And if there were, the public has become so accustomed to the unconventional that new ideas can make little added stir in already churned waters.

For those who have followed the progress of such designers as Pierre Chareau, Louis Sognot, Charlotte Alix, Louis Barillet, Pierre Barbe and a host of others, one notes this year their sincere efforts to improve and refine their already established theories in order to fundamentally strengthen this movement of modernism.

Simplicity and Rigidity Conspicuous

It is remarkable, considering the close relationship of these decorators, that they have retained their several styles so individually. Though they have all been under the same influence to simplify and organize design, none of them has imposed upon the initial technics of his confreres.

A quality increasingly prevalent, however, is an extreme rigidity for furniture design. Mechanical severity dominates the architecture of form; metals have come more into evidence; glass is used in ponderous quantities as a substitute for wood; wood, when favored, is presented with a severity that is only slightly relieved by the present inclination for plain, polished surfaces.

Though fur has been adopted as a medium for rugs and covers, the softness it suggests is counteracted by the hardness of the popular upholstery and drapery fabrics, such as leather, gummed taffeta and oilcloth.

Metal furniture by Le Corbusier, Jeanneret and Charlotte Perriand, already known for its ingenuity and character, is now practically standardized in style. Claude Lévy joins this trio by her plans for a reception room in which metal framed chairs reflect their forms in painted glass panels covering the walls, and pigskin is used for the portieres as well as upholstery. René Herbst, Jean Burkhalter and Lucie Holt le Son are also continued devotees to metal and glass as a medium for the modern home and office.

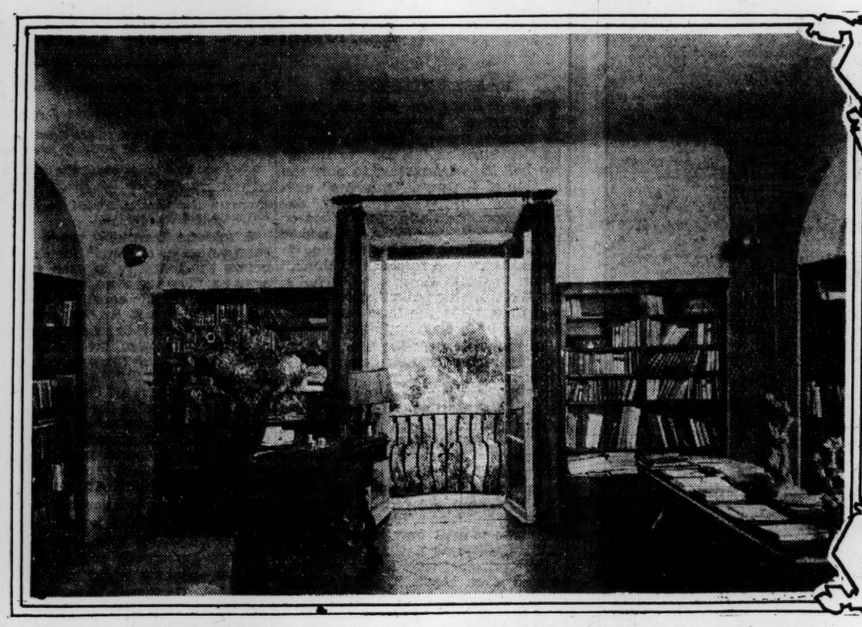
While chairs, tables and other furnishings are becoming more mechanical and more severe in contour, the decorative motifs in silverware, jewelry, pottery and ornamental crafts are branching in another direction and adopting suppleness of line. Louis Barillet's glass windows are a symmetry of curves; George Bastard's objets d'art in crystal and ivory are rich in rhythm and grace; Jean Prouve shows forged iron that is well balanced in design and originality.

Geometric Jewelry Settings

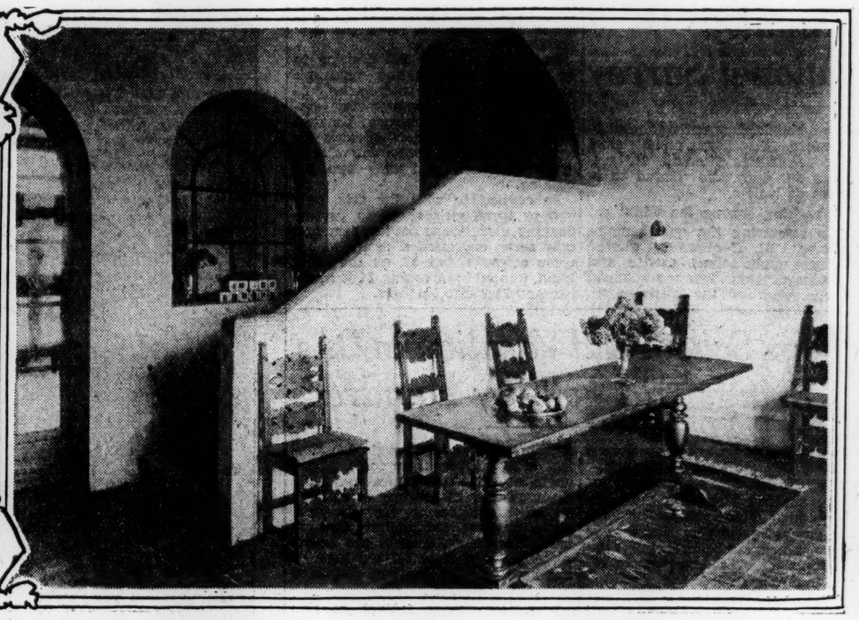
Jewelry designers are numerous. Raymond Templier, Jean Fouquet, and Gédard Sandoz are persistent in using geometric formulas to combine rare metals with precious stones. Nevertheless, a suppleness heretofore ignored is gradually replacing the cubistic forms and lending a charm to this art which enhances the appreciation of both color and lights in modernly cut gems.

Jean Puiforçat, who has been combining woods and silver in bold proportions, is introducing more delicate motifs by breaking up his static designs with imaginative variations. For example handles which he once designed in a single piece of wood are now in segmented pieces, perhaps with inlays of ivory or onyx.

The furniture designs of Pierre Legrain, one of the leading designers of recent years, form a special exhibit. The Union, in paying this homage to Legrain, has recognized one of the most important contributors to modern formulas and at the same time rounded out its comprehensive exposition of decorative arts.



In this old Tuscan farmhouse the artist-owner has enlarged a small window to make it the entrance to a balcony from which a broad and beautiful view is secured



The stairway corner of the dining room of the Italian sculptor, Antonio Maraina. Just outside Florence, this is one room of a peasant's old-time house, remodeled for modern comfort

An Adapted Farmhouse In Tuscany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Florence

IT WAS one of the modern pioneers of improved domestic architecture and interior decoration who laid down as a guiding rule the precept: "Have in your house nothing that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful." Such standards, propagated for the last half century, have resulted in the clearance, from countless homes, of an enormous amount of useless litter of so-called "ornaments" and in a simplifying of the whole environment of daily life.

A Sculptor's Home

A noteworthy example of such dignified simplicity of form and furnishings is to be seen in an old peasant house or "Casa Colonica" just outside Florence, which has been restored and fitted up for personal use by the well-known Italian sculptor, Antonio Maraini. The house is characteristic of its kind, with an open loggia on the ground floor in the front, once the repository of carts and farming utensils. Now it is used, during the warm season as an outdoor dining and sitting room. In front lies the old "aia" or threshing floor, which has been left unchanged. Little field flowers, poppies, cornflowers, daisies and vetches, push up between its broad paving stones.

Inside, by careful and skilled adjustment, modern arrangements and bathrooms have been introduced without materially altering the characteristic architecture of the original building. The entrance door, from the loggia, is of a notable simplicity of design. Nothing varies its straight leaded lines save the introduction of the initials of the four members of the family—A, Y, F and G.

The Great Living Room

An entrance hall leads on into the dining room, from which a stone stair leads up to the "salone." This is a nobly proportioned room which runs from one end of the house to the other, save that a portion at one end is set aside as a library and has doors by which it can be closed off. The salone still contains the great peasant fireplace with its hooded chimney. Once the very center of the family activity, it is where the logs still blaze on winter nights, to supplement with their ruddy glow the warmth from the cunningly hidden system of central heating.

Bedrooms and bathrooms open off on either side from the salone, and above is one of those turret rooms, with windows facing all ways, which are so usual and delightful a feature of the Tuscan country house.

Simplicity is everywhere manifest in the bare wall spaces, the play of light and shadow from windows, arches and recesses, the broad expanses of polished floor of ruddy tiles. Variety and expression are gained by the differing heights of the ceilings, and by niches which modify, but do not interrupt, the restful surface of the cream-tinted walls.

There are no pictures, for the windows frame scenes of ever-changing loveliness, looking, as they do, over the olives and cypresses to all the varied beauty of the city of Florence and its surrounding hills. The supplementary decorative features are the pale silken shades which temper the light of the electric lamps; some deep blue vases of Venetian glass which hold flowers or green branches, or are fitted as electric lamps; and, in a few pieces of the work of Antonio Maraini—a bas relief, or one or two small statues in gilded wood.

It is, in short, a house of which one feels the influence as soon as one enters—a house harmonious and beautiful in its surroundings and in itself. It is one that offers just those desired qualities of light and air and sunshine, of simple and lovely line and proportion, of adaptation to all the uses of daily life, freed from a host of superfluous and cluttering objects.

Planting a Bed of Sweet Odors

The garden within was shaded,
And guarded about from sight;
The fragrance flowed to the south wind,
The fountain leaped to the light.
Helen Gray Cone.

Even the tiniest garden may have its feature—fountain, bird bath, rose arbor, etc. The beauty of the garden, naturally, depends upon the selection and arrangements of plants, and the feature must fit in with the general garden plan. It must not be too bold and yet must be distinctive enough to give character to the whole. A feature that will add graciousness to the little garden is an old-fashioned bed of sweet odors.

The bed must be made in proportion to the size of the garden and the colors most carefully chosen. A bed of this kind is lovely and inexpensive planted with lemon-verbena; rose, nutmeg and apple geranium; heliotropes from violet to mauve; annual wall flowers of ruddy gold, and mignonette—mammoth, Parson's white and machette. This charming feature will give fragrance to the garden from frost going until frost comes round again, and it has a subtle fascination that adds much delight to the garden at night.

During July and August the gardener takes an inventory, as it were, of the stock on hand, makes plans, takes notes and visions how the garden will look next year after some plants have been transplanted to better locations and many new ones added. One of the delights of gardening is looking forward to and hoping for an even lovelier garden next summer.
L. S. M.

Let Us Have Steps and Terraces

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Santa Monica, Calif.

TO SEE your garden mirrored in a fountain—this is to discover a supergarden. But next to this is the delight of looking down on your garden from a higher level. As long ago as the days of the Stuart kings an English writer put the matter quaintly: "For it is much more pleasant to view a garden under the eyes than above them, and to descend into a garden and ascend into a house than on the contrary."

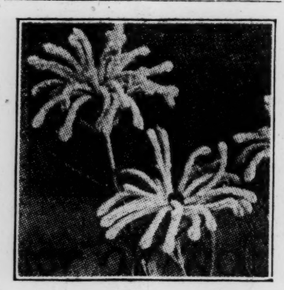
The famous Italian villas were almost invariably terraced, and in certain of them it was even possible to step from different stories of the palace out upon different flower gardens. John Sedding beguiled us with the idea of a pleasure ground that "rises by green degrees." On the other hand we all know to our discontent what is meant by a dull dead level. The fact is that even in the small garden some amount of variation of level is a desideratum. So greatly to be wished for, indeed, that if the garden maker is granted only a flat site to work on he may be forgiven for contriving artificial heights and depths.

This is a thing after all not so difficult of attainment, if only house and garden are planned out together. How perfectly feasible, for instance, to utilize the soil excavated for the cellar to form a terrace. So much for but one of the more obvious suggestions. Once the garden designer begins scheming he will find that all sorts and conditions of interesting ideas will "crop up." Finally, if the ground circumstances prove altogether intractable, he can at least arrange matters so that from some upper balcony one may have the enchanting pleasure of looking down into the garden.

Gardens and Stairways! They belong with song—
With subtle scents of perfume, myrrh and musk—
With dawn and dusk—with youth, romance and mystery,
And times that were and times that are to be,
Stairways and Gardens!

But now if the designer succeeds in achieving his wish—varying levels—in his terrain, it follows as the night the day he must have steps, he must have landings, and with his different terraces he may have parapets and balustrades to enhance his scene. In conjunction with these he will doubtless have some green stretches of hedge, some cleverly placed masses of shrubs and a-many lush and gracious vines. True, these bring in the touch of art, but they bring in also the often fragrant, always glamorous hint of romance.

Yes, to turn back to the practical view, a terace is a good thing in a garden because, as one landscape writer puts it, "It gives importance to the building; it satisfies the eye's desire for solidity; it makes for health and comfort, and enables one to overloo kthe garden." As for steps, they can be lovely features in their own rights, whether made of rough stones, or colorful brick, or of humble grass. And as for hedges, they are verily artful intriguers. Certainly the stepped garden proves its value alike from the prosaic, practical side and from the no less important one of sentiment and freshness of viewpoint.
E. M.



Isopogon Roseus, Pink Isopogon, One of the Many Exquisite Australian Wild Flowers.

Garden Hints

It is helpful to plants, to put the trimmings from the lawn about them. It makes a splendid mulch and keeps in moisture when needed.

* * *

It is wise to wash off plants now and then to give their leaves a chance to breathe. Such sprinkling should be done thoroughly to give the foliage a good bath and make the plants attractive in appearance.

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EDUCATIONAL

City's Occupations Studied by School Vocational Survey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Calgary, Alta.

WITH the steady increase in enrollment at the provincial Institute of Technology and Art, which is maintained at Calgary, and with the recent opening of two wings of the technical high school, public attention in Calgary has been strongly focused upon the problem of vocational guidance. Alderman J. H. Ross, principal of the new high school, has taken the leadership in the matter, and through an intensive survey of the city is trying to provide the public with much-needed information on the topic and to take it from the realm of guesswork.

Two years ago one school board member at a meeting of educators indicated the trend of sentiment in this regard by saying: "The theory that thinking citizens can be turned out in the mass by pouring into them the contents of textbooks, together with the results of the present competitive basis used in the examination system, is leading many to advocate technical training as a means of eliminating the surplus in the professions."

As a result of persistent agitation and the success of the Institute of Technology and Art, plans were at last completed for the construction of a technical high school which has been in operation now for about seven months. It was not exactly a new venture in Calgary, as the city had for many years successfully conducted a prevocational school in which printing, metal and wood work and the domestic arts had been taught.

Investigating Occupations

As soon as possible following the opening of the high school, two sets of questionnaires were prepared—one for business firms and employers, and the other for boys and girls in the senior public school and all of the high school grades. The employers' set is most comprehensive in its nature, and is being backed by Dr. Ross in a speaking campaign directed at service clubs and similar organizations.

Omitting duplications, some 80 occupations will be investigated to secure necessary information for the use of students and parents. It is planned to send a questionnaire to at least five firms or persons in each occupation, and on receipt of the completed forms, to compile a brief summary of the requirements of each vocation.

Information revealed recently in connection with the questionnaires submitted to pupils was interesting, the occupational preferences among the boys being strongly in favor of electrical engineering and aviation, while among the girls school teaching, stenography and nursing were most popular. In each case, pupils were asked to consult with their parents before the questions.

Electrical Engineers Lead

Of 1484 boys responding, 703 or 48.67 per cent wanted a professionad career; 532 or 35.85 per cent an industrial one; 141 or 9.43 per cent commercial, while about 6 per cent were undecided.

Under the heading of "professional," about 200 boys wanted to become electrical enginers; 100 civil engineers, 60 chemists, 40 lawyers, 40 teachers, two ministers, 10 air engineers, 30 architects, 30 chartered accountants, and about 66 doctors. In the commercial world the most popular occupation was that of accountants, 30 wanted to become bookkeepers, and 10 simply office clerks.

One hundred boys elected to become aviators should they enter the industrial world. Electricians numbered 95, motor mechanics 70, and air mechanics 20. Only two wanted to be soldiers or sailors.

Teaching Among the Girls

Girls answering the questionnaire numbered 1781, of whom 400 wanted to become public school teachers and 300 stenographers. Nursing claimed 260, the work of the dietitian 35, teaching of home economics 32, high school teaching 32, and medical practice 31.

In addition to the 340 desiring to be stenographers, 70 had ambitions to become private secretaries, 35 bookkeepers, 15 comptometer operators and 15 accountants. Unusual were the preferences of 15 girls for aviation, 22 for the occupation of telegraph operator, and only two for cooking.

In connection with the arts, only two or three girls chose to become dancing, elocution or art teachers, and only seven expressed a desire to become actresses, but 56, on the other hand, wanted to be artists, 34 journalists and 31 music teachers.

Camp, School and Vacation in One Brings Hill Folk by Hundreds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Fayetteville, Ark.

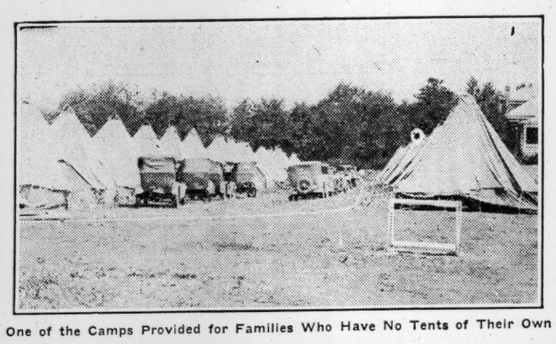
"HILL FOLKS" in Arkansas are making plans for their annual pilgrimage to the state university at Fayetteville. New rims in many instances are being shrunk upon the wheels of rickety horse-drawn vehicles in anticipation of the great trek over the mountains to the state's chief institution of learning; flivvers of antiquated model are receiving a further lease on life; camping equipment is being assembled and overhauled. For the great gathering on the edge of the mountains is recreational as well as educational. Later it will be recorded that "a splendid time was had by all."

This unique assembly of two weeks' duration, which attracted last summer upward of 6000 visitors, is planned, directed, and financed by the college at agriculture at the university. It is essentially a summer school, but it is planned along lines that make of it a gala event in the lives of these people, to large numbers of whom Fayetteville, with its 5000 population, is the largest city they have ever seen.

Whole families participate in this vacation school. On arrival at the great out-of-doors city prepared for them, boys and girls are segregated in smaller camps under experienced directors prepared with a busy program of activities for each hour of every day. Grown-ups tent by themselves and mostly cook their own meals in the open air, using great stone fireplaces as is done in tourist camps. Mornings are devoted to school work in the form of lectures and demonstrations upon every imaginable subject of interest to farm folks. Afternoons are given to recreation, while evenings find the throng assembling in an amphitheater for pageants, plays, concerts, old fiddler's contests and other things dear to the hearts of people who have all too little of uplift or pleasure in their restricted home environments.

The recreational feature of this midsummer gathering is the element that has converted a summer school of the ordinary type into one of the most unique educational efforts in America. Up until six or seven years ago the short-term agricultural courses in midsummer at the University of Arkansas failed to reach the very people in the State who most needed them—the hill farmers of limited education and few opportunities. Then someone thought of adding the recreational feature in order that attendance at the summer school might offer the means of supplying a real vacation for entire family groups.

This idea took hold of the rural consciousness of Arkansas even more enthusiastically than anyone had dared to hope. The number of midsummer, short-course students in agriculture at the university were multiplied from scores into hundreds and thousands. Every conceivable kind of transportation, except airplanes, was pressed into service to bring the people from their mountain homes.



One of the Camps Provided for Families Who Have No Tents of Their Own

It Is a Real Vacation for These Hill People of Arkansas, and During the Two Weeks' Outing They Learn Agricultural and Home-Making Methods of Practical and Inspirational Value.

Here and there, however, expensive automobiles mingling with vehicles that were curiosities even to those versed in hill country life, indicated that the recreational factor combined with educational opportunity had its appeal also for those who were on speaking terms with prosperity.

It would be difficult to estimate the value to rural Arkansas of such a gathering as this, or the inspiration and educational stimulus to both men and women of the small cabin type of farmers. Ideas of crop rotation, stock feeding and stock breeding are carried home by the men to be put to practical test on hillside farms. Women learn of home economics in all its phases and of the two, perhaps, receive more of inspiration than the men. The lot of women on the hill farms of Arkansas is usually hard. Even the children in their own camps learn how to handle chickens, calves and pigs and do many other things of practical value. Most of these thousands of hill folks find the two weeks all too short.

Infinitives, Split and Otherwise

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

IN THE first place, just what is the infinitive? Merely the simplest form of the verb prefixed, usually, by "to," such as, "to go," "to think," "to be." It is interesting to note the kinship of the word "infinitive" with other words of the same "family," deriving from the Latin "finis" (end or limit), prefixed by "in" (not); and it is easy to guess that its meaning is "unlimited." Such forms as, "I think," "John thought" are said to be finite, for the thinking is limited to person and time, while the form "to think" is bound by no such limitations.

In the sentence, "She likes to play golf," "to play" is the present infinitive; in "I ought to have gone yesterday." "to have gone" is the perfect infinitive. A common mistake is the use of the perfect in such an expression as, "I hoped to have seen him," and "I intended to have mentioned it," where the present is needed, as, "I hoped *to see* him," "I intended *to mention it*." The rule governing the usage is simple and is as follows: The perfect infinitive is used only when the infinitive refers to a time *before* that of the principal verb. In the two sentences given above, it will be noted that "to see" and "to mention" refer to a time after rather than before that of the verbs "hoped" and "intended."

The perfect infinitive is seldom needed after verbs referring to either past or future time, though occasionally it is required to express a certain shade of meaning, as in "I shall be glad to have done it," and "He was pleased to have had the experience," which, it will be seen, differ somewhat in meaning from "I shall be glad to do it," and "He was pleased to have the experience." And so a little thought will show a clearly defined reason for our rule; for "Grammar is the logic of speech," as someone has wisely said.

Notice in the following sentences that whatever the perfect infinitive follows a past or future verb, as in the last four, there is a definite reason for its use, as will be seen clearly by substituting the present infinitive and noting the change in sense:

1. I planned to be there at nine o'clock.
2. It was not necessary for him to be called.
3. I intended to write, but expected to hear from you before this.
4. "'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all."
5. You ought to return today; I ought to have returned yesterday.
6. I am glad to have met you. I hoped to see you today.
7. I was sorry to have missed them.
8. She will surely be sorry to have misjudged her friend.
9. He was glad to have read the book.
10. At the time she did not think it a special privilege to hear the lecture, but afterward she thought herself particularly fortunate to have heard it.

A mistake frequently made is the substitution of an "and" for the "to" before the infinitive in such expressions as, "Try and come," which is incorrect for "Try to come." "Come and see me," incorrect for "Come to see me." But the "to" is properly omitted after dare, let, need, hear, make, and some other verbs. "You need not stay." "I heard him speak."

Some grammarians classify such a form as "reading" in the sentence, "He enjoys reading poetry," as the infinitive in "ing," but since words of that nature have a special name of their own—the gerund—it seems better not to include them in this grouping.

The Split Infinitive

Now, what of the much-discussed "split" infinitive? One writer, commenting humorously on it, says, "The English-speaking world may be divided into (1) those who neither know nor care what a split infinitive is; (2) those who do not know, but care very much; (3) those who know and condemn; (4) those who know and approve; (5) those who know and distinguish."

Most of us, it is likely, want to be classified with the last-mentioned group, that of "those who know and distinguish"; and a few words of explanation will enable anyone who desides to "qualify."

To "split" an infinitive is merely to place a word or phrase between the "to" and the verb. Thus, "to firmly maintain" is a split infinitive; "to maintain firmly" or "firmly to maintain" is not.

While many of the authorities on English usage give us the following precept: "To—the sign of the infinitive—should never be separated from the verb," the more liberal modify it somewhat; and there is a growing tendency on the part of even discriminating and careful speakers and writers not to regard it as a hard and fast rule. A good working rule is this: Do not split the infinitive when nothing is to be gained in clearness or ease by so doing. From stressing the point too insistently, and avoiding the "split" or division too obviously, a stilted, artificial effect may result.

There are, indeed, instances in which the infinitive must be "split" in order to insure clearness and accuracy. Take such a sentence as the following and play with it a bit; try to change the position of "at least" without giving a slightly different "slant" to the meaning: "He expected the lecturer to at least mention the author of the poem."

Would anything be gained, do you think, by "splitting" the infinitives in the following sentences,—placing the italicized words directly after the "to"? You will probably conclude that they are better left as they are:

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Sunrise on the Moon

FOR a quickened interest in the sunrise I find myself indebted to a friend who is astronomically inclined. There was a time, in the long ago, when I was willing to pay the price of some hours' sleep that I might view the early dawn from the brow of Pendle Hill. Seven miles we walked through the darkness. Then we mounted the steep hill with the growing dawn, and, like as not received nothing more than a mist-filled valley for our pains. For the weather in our basined valley was always a law unto itself. However, I did once see what people from our parts call "a right grand sunrise." The mist-filled valley turned to a billowing opal sea. I have not seen its equal since.

Candor compels me to admit that I have seldom tried. Sunrise is for those who rise before the sun. Only occasionally do I do this now, and then it is for more mundane reasons. This morning I surprised myself by rising about three o'clock, but it was not to see the sun rise in his glory. I am not aware that he does that on the prairie. For me a sunrise on the prairie spells charm, a mild serenity which bespeaks peace. But, for grandeur, one must go to the high hills with mist lying in the valley. When I arose this morning in the darkness, I found the mist but not the mountain. Neither stars nor moon were visible.

A chance remark of my astronomer friend has, however, provided me with a fresh viewpoint. Before he mentioned the fact, it had not occurred to me that the best time for watching the sunrise is in the evening. For my own part, I have to confess that there are some objections to having the sunrise coincident with the early morning. But I did not see how it could be otherwise. Then came the revealing words of the astronomer. He was discussing the moon, aiding his explanations by some stereopticon slides. "Now comes the photograph," he said, "of the sunrise on the moon." And what materialized was no more than the familiar earthly spectacle. For my benefit, he elaborated somewhat concerning the differentiation. Since the moon was free of a blanketing atmosphere, there were no resplendencies of light and shade, such as frequently accompany sunrise on the earth. Here was a place where white was white, and black, black. Furthermore, sunrise on the moon was not an episode of a few passing hours, soon to fade into common day; this sunrise, of which he was speaking, took fourteen of our days to reach its consummation. Humbert Wolfe sings of the sunrise in St. Peter's Square.

> There is no sun that rises anywhere as reticent as in St. Peter's Square, till his slow torrent negligently reaches the slanting thoroughfare behind the beeches.

But Humbert Wolfe was, of course, thinking in terms of the earth. If he had only thought of the sunrise on the moon!

On three counts, I find myself fascinated by the thought of sunrise on the moon. Here, in the first place, is a sunrise which I can enjoy without having to pay the price of my lost sleep.

More important than this is the fact that here is a sunrise, which appeals to me because I can take my time over its enjoyment. Earth's sunrises are, on occasion, beautiful, but they do not last long enough. It is good to be able to enjoy a leisurely sunrise. Then, thirdly, here is a conventional experience clothed with a new significance.

We all know what the poets have done to the moon. If there is a poet of any consequence who has not written one or more poems about the moon, I would like to know his name. All have been "a little touched," as Lamb would say, with her mild loveliness. Reading the selected poems of Amy Lowell, I was amazed to discover how common a theme is the moon in her poetry. And, for one who has been accounted a leader in a new field, she writes little about the moon that is original. You will recall how the serious Robert Frost becomes almost playful in his attempts to say something new about the moon:

I've tried the moon tilted in the air
Above a hoary tree-and-farmhouse cluster
As you might try a jewel in your hair. . . .
I put it shining anywhere I please.

And I, for one, am glad that Robert Frost played with it so. Yet his fault is the fault of all the poets. When the poets start to sing about the moon, they will tell you anything about it except the plain facts. For example, Walter de la Mare declares that

the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon.

That, of course, is as one fancies. I wonder just what my astronomer friend would say. I rather think he would prefer the solid fact to the whimsy. Elroy Flecker, looking at the moon, sees

A crescent ship without a sail.

A pretty metaphor, which all can appreciate. But why stay on fancy, when the fact itself is so engrossing? And this conviction it was that the professor gave me, when he spoke incidentally of sunrise on the moon. Then, for once, I found myself warming to the professor rather than to the poet.

Helen Douglas Adam has a volume of poems, called "Shadow of the Moon," wherein she tells us that

the moon looks different, somehow, seen
From the tail of your eye.

Ere she finishes the poem, she explains how she came to think that way. It was an old grandmother's tale which insisted that you must never dare to

look up at the moon—
From the tail of your eye.

I never will. My fancy must not truckle to foolishness. Then, too, I have the opportunity to be better engaged. Instead of using "the tail of the eye," whatever that may be, we have the telescope nowadays. Through it we can see a fact incredibly more marvelous than any fancy. Some day the poets may take to writing about the moon in a post-Copernican way, which is not the same as saying that they will write about it in a merely professional way. Yet my astronomical friend was nearer to being a genuine poet than, perhaps, he himself knew when he spoke of sunrise on the moon. He could have spoken of the phases. That is prose. I am for the new school of realistic poetry, in so far as it seeks to correct that laziness which would indulge a fancy rather than take the trouble to describe a fact. What a difference it would make to language itself, as well as to poetry, if our poets began to portray the actual relations of sun, moon and earth. What would become of our imagery of sunset and sunrise? Perhaps it cannot be done. Yet I think more could be made of the new knowledge than is often done by our poets. I saw a sonnet by Cleanth Brooks Jr. recently, which indicated that here was a poet trying to achieve this end. Writing concerning "Geometry of Sunset," he would have geometricians who "plot the curves and angles of the earth"

Graph the one consummate, perfect line
With which the day meets night.

For the sunrise one would only have to look at the line from the other side, would he not? But how anomalous is that word "sunrise."

Sentiment will yet prevail, I presume, for a time, with regard to the moon. Roger Wray, speaking on "The Moon in Literature," says: "The people are on the side of the poets. . . . Popular fancy delights to play with the moon. . . . And as long as the moon endures, the common people will believe in that elusive beauty which restores the illusions banished by day." Perhaps he is right. Yet knowledge grows apace. Our grandmothers looked fearfully at the moon through "the tail of the eye," but our children will look in absorption through the tube of a telescope. They will see the moon as I have seen it, but with a difference.

Strangely remote she seems and wondrous near,
And by some difference born anew.

Perhaps they will come to crave a poetry which is more than blown fancy. Then the moon, in its own right, will come to a new beauty in literature. And the new joys thus envisioned will produce the new poetry concerning sunrise on the moon.

F. S.

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DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Acacia and Easter Lily. From a Painting by Elizabeth Russell

THE golden acacia and the white Easter lily, each with its green foliage, in a crystal vase, against a purple and lavender background running into pale shades of burnt orange and yellow tinged with green, are here combined by the artist's brush into a refreshing study.

The acacia, it is called in America, but it is known as Golden Wattle in Australia, the country of its orgin, where by popular choice it is the floral emblem of the Commonwealth.

The name originated from the weaving of small branches and split saplings in a way called wattling, used by early settlers in Australia in constructing houses and farm shelter. The material was called wattle, and since the acacia wood was well adapted to this purpose, it came to be known as Wattle, or Golden Wattle, because of the abundance of its yellow bloom. There are about five hundred varieties of acacia, of which more than four hundred had their origin in Australia. They differ greatly in appearance, some varieties growing less than six inches high, others making tall forest trees sixty to seventy feet high. The Melanoxglon of black wood variety is used extensively for shade trees. The wood resembles the American walnut in appearance, and is most valuable for cabinetmaking and musical instruments.

The acacia bloom occurs in two forms, round fluffy balls and short cylindrical spikes. Each ball or spike is made up of numerous tiny flowers, sometimes as many as a hundred massed together. When examined under a magnifying glass, each small flower is found to be completely equipped with calyx, corolla, pistil and stamens.

The seed pods are very interesting. Brown in color, some are spiral in shape, others similar to pea pods. The seeds are shiny black, double, circled by coral colored rings.

The foliage is either feather leafed or of long narrow leaves called phyllodes, which are flat blades, resembling the leaves of the eucalyptus. Where dense thickets are formed the blades defy all attempt at passageway.

Wattle Day is observed each year by all the states, the date differing because of the different times of blooming. All good Australians are expected to wear a sprig in their buttonholes on this day, to leave sprays at the homes of those who need a comforting message, and send them to the hospitals. Windows are decorated with them, and they are sold on the streets for the benefit of charities. Even the soldiers and sailors are permitted to wear a bit of the bloom on their uniform on this day, this decoration being forbidden at other times.

New plantings are made on both private and public grounds on Wattle Day, and children are taught to cut the branches carefully so as not to spoil the trees. It is their pet flower and as one has said, "What the Shamrock is to Ireland, the Thistle to Scotland, the Maple Leaf to Canada, the Wattle is to Australia."

In considering the beauty of the Easter lily we find few flowers so striking in a garden picture, so stately and yet so graceful. A cluster of several waxen statuesque blossoms of pure white is found on each stalk fringed with long narrow dark green leaves. The yellow pollen on the long stamens coming from the center of the lily is the only touch of color.

This lily is cultivated by florists so systematically that it may be had throughout the year. It is used profusely at the Easter season for church decoration and in the home.

It truly symbolizes purity, and if we are responsive to the message enfolded in its fragrant blossom we may find ourselves resurrected from the commonplace into that inner realm where beauty dwells, where poets enter and listen and come again to give us a message.

In paying his highest tribute to Robert Browning one wrote of him "as a man standing with his feet among the lilies, looking at the stars."

Out From Gloucester

Out where the white waves whisper;
Out by the breakers' bell,
Boats bound south for Georges
Surge on the scending swell.

Out on the sea line's lifting,
In restless, rhythmic spell,
Boats bound south for Georges
Sway in a slow farewell.

HARLAN TROTT.

Montaigne's Borrowings

I make no doubt but that I often happen to speak of things that are much better and more truly handled by those who are masters of the trade. You have here purely an essay of my natural parts, and not of those acquired: and whoever shall catch me tripping in ignorance, will not in any sort get the better of me; for I should be very unwilling to become responsible to another for my writings, who am not so to myself, nor satisfied with them. Whoever goes in quest of knowledge, let him fish for it where it is to be found; there is nothing I so little profess. These are fancies of my own, by which I do not pretend to discover things but to lay open myself; they may, peradventure, one day be known to me, or have formerly been, according as fortune has been able to bring me in place where they have been explained; but I have utterly forgotten it: and if I am a man of some reading, I am a man of no retention; so that I can promise no certainty, more than to make known to what point the knowledge I now have has risen. Therefore, let none stress upon the matter I write, but upon my method in writing it. Let them observe in what I borrow, if I have known how to choose what is proper to raise or to help the invention, which is always my own. For I make others say for me, not before but after me, what, either for want of language or want of sense, I cannot myself so well express. I do not number my borrowings, I weigh them; and had I designed to raise their value by number, I had made them twice as many; they are all, or within a very few, so famed and ancient authors, that they seem, methinks, themselves sufficiently to tell who they are, without giving me the trouble. In reasons, comparisons, and arguments, if I transplant any into my own soil, and confound them amongst my own, I purposely conceal the author, to awe the temerity of those precipitate censors who fall upon all sorts of writings, particularly the late ones, of men yet living, and in the vulgar tongue which puts every one into a capacity of criticising, and which seems to convict the conception and design as vulgar also. I will have them give Plutarch a filip on my nose, and rail against Seneca when they think they rail at me.—From "The Essays."

L'amour de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LES premières Écritures ne présentaient pas spécialement la nature de Dieu comme Amour divin; mais on peut inférer que Moïse et d'autres dont les paroles et les écrits sont dans l'Ancien Testament doivent avoir eu une lueur de ce fait spirituel. Moïse, en particulier, reconnut la loi de l'amour pour Dieu et de l'amour d'homme à homme. Il fut sans doute le premier à transcrire les deux lois primordiales de l'amour. Jésus réitéra ces lois comme étant les deux plus grandes, les démontrant dans ses œuvres et leur donnant une signification nouvelle en commandant à ses disciples d'aimer comme lui aimait—en reflétant sans égoïsme l'Amour spirituel. Le Nouveau Testament, il est vrai, ne rapporte pas que le Maître ait déclaré: "Dieu est amour;" mais son disciple Jean donna finalement ce fait au monde en ces termes.

Jésus, toutefois, parlait souvent de l'amour de Dieu, et maintenant la Science Chrétienne non seulement révèle la nature de Dieu en tant qu'Amour parfait et divin, mais cette Science enseigne encore à tous ceux qui veulent la recevoir une chose merveilleuse: l'amour de Dieu pour toute Sa création, y compris l'homme. Elle nous dit que l'amour du Père n'a jamais été, n'est point, et ne sera jamais refusé à l'homme. Ce grand fait était développé au cours du Nouveau Testament dans son ensemble, comme résultat des enseignements du Maître, et maintenant ce fait spirituel est rendu clair à nouveau et pour tout le genre humain par la Science Chrétienne. Il devient de plus en plus évident que le Dieu qui est Amour, Amour impartial, nous aime tous et attire chacun vers Son grand cœur plein d'amour. Tous ceux qui ressentent cela peuvent dire avec Jérémie: "L'Éternel m'est apparu de loin et m'a dit: Je t'ai aimée d'un amour éternel; c'est pourquoi j'ai conservé pour toi ma miséricorde."

Paul était libéralement doué du sens d'Amour qui vint si merveilleusement au monde par Christ-Jésus; parlant de la "paix avec Dieu" qui accompagne la vraie expérience humaine éclairée d'espoir, l'apôtre écrivait que "l'espérance ne rend pas confus, parce que l'amour de Dieu a été répandu dans nos cœurs par le Saint-Esprit, qui nous a été donné." Dans la Science Chrétienne, on voit que ce sens conscient de l'amour de Dieu dans le cœur de celui qui suit les enseignements de Mary Baker Eddy, soutient, fortifie et renouvelle constamment sa foi, donnant la santé à l'entendement et au corps, le succès aux efforts sincères, ainsi qu'un bonheur certain, accompagné de gratitude. Cette chrétienne inspirée enseigna avec persistance que la seule manière de jouir de l'amour de Dieu est d'exercer cet amour, de le manifester envers d'autres, même envers ceux qui nous persécutent. A la page 7 de *Non et Oui*, elle écrivit: "Nous devons aimer nos ennemis, et continuer à les aimer jusqu'au bout. Par l'amour de Dieu nous pouvons détruire l'erreur dans nos propres cœurs, et l'effacer chez les autres."

Ne voyons-nous pas aisément que l'expérience chrétienne, dans la démonstration de la Science du christianisme, n'est point le fruit de l'intellect humain ou d'un assentiment passif envers une forme de doctrine; c'est bien plutôt, comme le font ressortir les citations précédentes, l'action et le résultat de ce qui se passe dans le cœur, l'exercice d'une affection désintéressée s'offrant pratiquement dans des pensées et des actes secourables.

Trop longtemps déjà, et pour combien d'hommes et de femmes, l'expérience chrétienne s'est bornée à la croyance intellectuelle et au sens personnel, au lieu de se trouver par l'exercice du sens spirituel, au moyen duquel le chrétien sincère est transformé. Dans la Science Chrétienne, cela se produit lorsqu'on reçoit de Dieu le "cœur nouveau" auquel fait allusion Ézéchiel au trente-sixième chapitre de son livre. L'amour de Dieu qui accompagne ce "cœur nouveau" est "répandu," est constamment reflété; ainsi se poursuit la grande œuvre de régénération du genre humain par les voies de la sagesse divine, de la Vérité, qui pénètrent les affaires humaines et élèvent l'humanité au-dessus de la matérialité, laquelle ne satisfait jamais.

Ce "cœur nouveau" transforme les motifs ou les mobiles du sens personnel, diminuant constamment et bannissant enfin ses motifs et ses sentiments erronés. Car le "cœur nouveau" met en évidence de nobles mobiles, des motifs plus élevés, une sagesse pratique avec plus de gratitude et de joie, un bonheur plus durable. Comme l'a dit Mrs. Eddy dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 279): "C'est l'amour de Dieu, et non la peur du mal, qui est le mobile dans la Science."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Road to Progress

(London Naval Treaty Ratified by United States Senate, July 21)

The silent agonies of men
Through generations past
Have taken voice.

Their cry, amid the shouts of war,
Has found an answer now
Triumphantly.

A victory—but not of arms—
Is won, for force has failed
As arbiter.

And doubt is vanquished; all may know
The people's mandate stands,
That wars shall cease.

Far-reaching vision, patient work,
And honesty supreme,
Have gained the day.

The treaty points with certainty
To conquests larger far
Than in the past.

Another step the world has made
Along the road that leads
To endless peace.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

Dawn Winds

The valley lies in shadow—all silver grey with dew
The daisies dream and tearful are the violets' eyes of blue,—
But up from the east the trailing purple clouds of night are going,
And all about the hilltop the dawn winds are blowing.

They come from where in an opal haze, the ocean meets the sky—
Where the great green rollers surge and sink and the white-winged Kittiwakes fly—
Round the rocky headlands and across the shimmering bay—
Where they stoop to greet the baby waves and kiss them into spray.

The terns rise from the shingle in a flashing silver cloud,
And through the caves the oyster-catchers piping echoes loud.
Among the scattered boulders where the bracken fronds grow tall
The seapinks nod and waken at the whistling breezes' call.

They dance with the flickering shadows that lie on the sunlit grass,
And the purple thyme on the hillside breathes welcome as they pass;
Above the heather the lapwings are flitting to and fro.
For they hear the glad reveille that the dawn winds blow.

—VERA NICOLSON, in *Country Life* (England).

The Love of God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE earlier Scriptures did not give particularly the nature of God as divine Love; but it may be inferred that Moses and other speakers and writers in the Old Testament must have had some glimpse of the spiritual fact. Moses, especially, recognized the law of love for God, and of love from man to man. Doubtless, he was the first to record the two primal laws of love. Jesus reiterated these laws as the two greatest, demonstrating them in his works, and giving them a new meaning by commanding his followers to love even as he loved—in unselfed reflection of spiritual Love. Although the New Testament does not record any statement by the Master that "God is love," his disciple John finally gave this fact to the world in these words.

Jesus, however, often spoke of the love of God; and now not only is Christian Science revealing the nature of God as divine, perfect Love, but this Science is also teaching all who will receive it the wonder of God's love for all His creation, including man. It tells us that the Father's love never has been, is not, and never will be withheld from man. This great fact was spread through the New Testament generally as the result of the Master's teachings; and now this spiritual fact is being made clear anew through Christian Science, for all mankind. It is becoming clearer and clearer that the God who is Love, impartial Love, loves us all, and is drawing all to His own great heart of love. All who feel this can say, with Jeremiah, "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love: therefore with lovingkindness have I drawn thee."

Paul was liberally endowed with the sense of Love which came to the world so wonderfully through Christ Jesus; and in writing of the "peace with God" which attends true Christian experience enlightened by hope, the apostle said that "hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us." In Christian Science it is seen that this conscious sense of the love of God in the heart of a follower of the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, constantly supports, strengthens, and renews one's faith, giving health to mind and body, success to sincere endeavors, and an unfailing happiness, with gratitude. This inspired Christian woman persistently taught that the one way wherein to enjoy the love of God is to exercise it, to manifest it toward others, even toward one's persecutors. In "No and Yes" (p. 7) she wrote: "We must love our enemies, and continue to do so unto the end. By the love of God we can cancel error in our own hearts, and blot it out of others."

Can we not readily see that Christian experience in the demonstration of the Science of Christianity is not the outgrowth of human intellect or of passive assent to a form of doctrine, but rather, as the preceding quotations bring out, is the action and result of heart-processes, the exercise of unselfed affection practically extended in helpful thoughts and deeds?

Only too long, for not a few men and women, Christian experience has been confined to intellectual belief and to personal sense, rather than being found through the exercise of spiritual sense, whereby the earnest Christian is transformed. In Christian Science this comes through receiving from God the "new heart" to which Ezekiel refers in the thirty-sixth chapter of his book. The love of God which accompanies this "new heart" is "shed abroad," is constantly reflected; and so the great work of regenerating mankind goes on through the ways of divine wisdom, of Truth, which permeate human affairs and lift humanity above materiality, which never satisfies.

This "new heart" transforms the motives or incentives of personal sense, constantly lessening and finally banishing its erroneous motives and feelings. For the "new heart" brings out noble incentives, higher motives, practical wisdom, with more gratitude and joy, more permanent happiness. As Mrs. Eddy has said in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 279), "It is the love of God, and not the fear of evil, that is the incentive in Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Learning Japanese

But it was no easy task; I spent at least an hour a day for four years under the supervision of teachers, and practiced diligently upon tradesmen, servants, and acquaintances I scraped in the villages. At various times I have studied French, German, Italian, Finnish, not to mention Latin, but Japanese was by far the most difficult of any; after four years, I had made just about as much progress as a Japanese schoolboy in the sixth grade, whereas an equal study of any other tongue should have made me as fluent at speaking and writing as a native.

The written language, of course, is far harder to master than the oral, for while a Japanese taking up English has only twenty-six letters of the alphabet to learn, the American who studies Japanese must become acquainted first with two elementary alphabets of forty-six syllables each before he is ready to commence the study of writing the nine thousand-odd characters in the Japanese dictionary.

The worst of it is that each of those nine thousand "words" is a separate picture made up of from two to sixteen brush strokes, and if you misplace a line by a hair's breadth you have misspelled the word. The Japanese laid in a large consignment of trouble for themselves when they borrowed the Chinese idea of picture writing!

It is rather fun tracing the original rude pictures in the present conventionalized characters; some are still quite obvious. Thus, "kuchi" (mouth) is a rough square representing an open mouth; "hito" (man) in the beginning looked like a child's line drawing of a human figure, though it has been abbreviated gradually till nothing is left now but the two legs. "Kita" (north) shows two men back to back because the north wind makes men huddle together to keep warm, and "uma" (horse) has actually a neck, back, tail, and four dots beneath for the hoofs. . . . There is a special simplified syllabary, called "Hiragana," which is used by women and "other uneducated persons" in place of the complicated Chinese characters. Japanese newspapers and popular books are printed in parallel columns of Chinese characters with translation into Hiragana.

I used to love the paraphernalia of my writing lessons: the thin rice paper in long rolls; the ink-stone with its hollowed well for water in which one moistened the stick of perfumed ink before rubbing up a supply on the stone! and the fine hair brushes held daintily between thumb and forefinger, and shaped to a point between the lips. Whenever I see a Japanese writing now, I can still taste reminiscently the sweet, gritty flavor of the ink on my brush.

My first teacher was a retired Japanese widow whom I had to discharge, regretfully, because her breeding was so perfect that she could not bring herself to correct my glaring errors. She was followed by a reporter from a leading Japanese newspaper who spent most of his time picking up English from me and writing articles about me in the newspapers . . . so I had to get another teacher.

Sakimoto proved to be an excellent master, and then I made more progress under him than any of them. He claimed to be of ancient samurai family and was a retired army sergeant. "Top sergeants" the world over are distinguished by the same stern manner, loud voice, and passion for perfection in details. Under his biting castigations I used to feel about ten years old and hopelessly stupid, but I learned. Sakimoto, swaggering in with his fierce mustache, black-and-white summer kimono, fan stuck in his obi, saw to it that I learned Japanese.

It is not a difference of etymology, but of courtesy that distinguished its various forms; you must learn four ways of saying the same simple remark; the manner for addressing a servant, an equal, a superior, and court language. I balked at the latter, for as the Emperor and I did not move in the same circles I felt I should not have much opportunity to use it; but I did learn the others; and what a difference it made in my reception as I went around the country! People were so much more inclined to grant a request made in polite language!—THEODATE GEOFFREY, in "An Immigrant in Japan."

The House Beautiful

Yet shall your ragged moor receive
The incomparable pomp of eve,
And the cold glories of the dawn
Behind your shivering trees be drawn
And when the wind from place to place
Doth the unmoored cloud-galleons chase,
Your garden gloom and gleam again,
With leaping sun, with glancing rain.
Here shall the wizard moon ascend
The heavens, in the crimson end
Of day's declining splendor; here
The army of the stars appear.
The neighboring hollows, dry or wet,
Spring shall with tender flowers beset;
And oft the morning muser see
Larks rising from the broomy lea,
And every fairy wheel and thread
Of cobweb dew-bediamonded.
When daisies go, shall winter time
Silver the simple grass with rime;
Autumnal frost enchant the pool
And make the cart-ruts beautiful;
And when snow-bright the moor expands,
How shall your children clap their hands!

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, in "Underwoods."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THOMPSON'S 71 GOOD FOR LEAD

Johnny Farrell Scores a 66 on Second 18 in the Canadian Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Although Nicol Thompson Sr., professional of the local club, shot a 71 on July 25 in the second 18 holes of the Canadian open golf championship, he still retained his lead as the only one of the six players who broke the par of 70 on July 24 was able to again turn in a sub-par round, this being Tony Manero of Elmsford, who had another 69, which gave him a total of 138, one stroke behind Thompson, who had his record equaling 66 in the first round.

In close attendance were Walter C. Hagen of Detroit and Johnny Farrell of Mamaroneck with 139's, while Al Watrous, runner-up after the first round, was 140 along with Emmet French.

Farrell owes his position to a record-equaling 66 and he just missed a putt on the home green for a 65. Farrell was out in 31, four under par and the lowest score that has ever been turned in over the first nine holes of the local course.

As only those players not more than 20 strokes behind the leader at the half-way mark will play in the two concluding rounds on July 26 all over 157 were eliminated, but so close has been the scoring that this leaves slightly over 100 of the original 171 entries still in the hunt. There were six scores below par on July 25. In addition to Farrell's 66 and Manero's 69, there were 68's by C. Ross Sommerville, former Canadian amateur champion, and Emmet French and 69's by Hagen and Tom Kerrigan.

Sommerville is second Canadian in the list with 142, one stroke behind George Von Elm, the leading amateur. Altogether there are 15 players within five strokes of Thompson. The summary:

Nicol Thompson Sr., Hamilton	66	36	35	137
Tony Manero, Elmsford, N. Y.	69	35	34	138
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	70	35	34	139
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck, N. Y.	73	31	35	139
Al Watrous, Birmingham, Mich.	68	35	37	140
E. French, Southern Pines, N. C.	72	33	35	140
Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente	69	34	37	140
*G. Von Elm, Los Angeles	71	38	32	141
Mac Smith, Lakeville, L. I.	70	34	37	141
T. D. Armour, Orchard Lake, Mich.	74	33	35	142
J. M. Barnes, Pelham Manor, N. Y.	71	34	37	142
C. R. Sommerville, London	74	34	34	142
T. Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	73	37	32	142
J. P. Heaney, Rochester, N. Y.	70	34	38	142
C. R. Murray, Royal Montreal	70	35	38	143
G. Kunes, Erie, Pa.	72	35	36	143
Ed Dudley, Concordville, Pa.	69	40	35	144
R. Cunningham, Mississauga	73	33	38	144
C. Guest, Pontiac, Mich.	73	34	37	144
R. Green, Kingston	75	38	32	145
Lex Robson, Islington	72	38	35	145
Horton Smith, Croyston	73	37	36	145
L. Cumming, Toronto	73	36	36	145
C. Gamber, Pontiac, Mich.	74	37	35	146
G. Brydson, Toronto Golf	76	34	36	146
J. Johnston, Rosedale	73	35	38	146
P. Hunt, Brantford	74	36	36	146
W. Spittal, Oakedale	74	34	38	146
R. McAuliff, Erie Downs	73	36	37	146
A. E. Cruttenden, Summit	75	37	35	147
W. McWilliam, Thistledown	75	35	37	147
*F. M. Lyon, Lambton	71	41	36	148
D. Cuthbert, Ashbourne, Pa.	73	39	37	149
*Don Carrick, Scarboro	72	37	40	149
*Jack Cameron, Rivermead	75	38	36	149
E. Wakelam, Brockville	77	34	38	149
W. Smithers, Royal Ottawa	73	36	40	149
R. McKenzie, Elmridge	74	38	37	149
J. Zeellers, Detroit	73	43	34	150
G. Cumming, Toronto Golf	77	38	35	150
C. H. Perkins, West Hartford, Ct.	78	35	37	150
W. Lamb, Uplands	73	41	36	150
R. Burns, Hampstead	75	38	37	150
J. Huot, Quebec	75	37	38	150
F. Murchie, Cherry Hill	74	38	38	150
J. R. Brown, Summerlea	77	36	37	150

*Amateur.

Simmons Holding Lead Among Batters

CHICAGO (AP)—Since Al Simmons of Philadelphia attained the position three weeks ago, Lou Gehrig, Sam Rice and Mickey Cochrane have taken turns trying to displace him from the batting leadership of the American League, but without success.

Unofficial averages which include July 24 games, show the Athletics' outfielder with a mark of .390, better by eight points than his average of last week, and good enough to leave him three points ahead of the threatening trio, who were tied in second place at .387.

Three players were in possession of two offensive leaderships each, another held one, and two were sharing the other. Gehrig's collection of 260 total bases for 133 hits, was the class of the field, and he had batted in 108 runs for another leadership. Babe Ruth added three homers during the week and was seven ahead of Gehrig, the runnerup. Ruth also had scored 106 runs, and was the only player to have reached the 100 mark.

Marty McManus of Detroit was the other double leader. He had hit 32 doubles, and his 15 stolen bases left him two ahead of Rice and Charley Gehringer, another Tiger. Johnny Hodapp of Cleveland still led in base hits with 137, while Earl Combs of New York, and Carl Reynolds of the White Sox were tied for three-base hits with 13 each.

Other leading batsmen behind Simmons, Gehrig, Rice and Cochrane, were: Dickey, New York, .375; Ruth, New York, .366; Averill, Cleveland, .361; Hodapp, Cleveland, .360; Combs, New York, .357; Manush, St. Louis-Washington, .353.

The Yankees increased their batting to the extent of three points and topped the field with a mark of .313. Cleveland added two points and remained second at .307, while Washington picked up another two points for .302 and third position.

Edwin Wells, Yankee lefthander, had the best percentage mark among the pitchers with eight victories and two defeats, but Bob Grove, Connie Mack's premier lefthander, still headed the list of more active hurlers. Grove was credited with one victory and one defeat during the week, for 13 won and four lost. Fred Marberry, Washington veteran, added another triumph and moved up next to Grove with 11 victories and four defeats. The strikeout battle between Grove and his righthanded team mate, George Earnshaw, went merrily on, with Grove leading by 119 to 115.

The World Champion Athletics improved their collective fielding percentage mark one point to .974, to break their tie with Washington. The Senators retained last week's mark of .973. Cleveland had 102 double plays to lead Detroit by two, while the Tigers accomplished a triple play to share that distinction with Boston.

Miss Morrill Wins From Miss Gladman

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER - BY - THE - SEA, Mass.—Playing sound tennis under a bright sun and clear skies, Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., stepped into the eastern tennis limelight when she defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, an undergraduate of University of Southern California, in the final round of the singles event at the Essex County Club here July 25, thus ending the five-year reign of the Californians who have dominated the play in this invitation tournament. Mrs. Helen Wills Moody won the first cup outright in 1927, while Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, formerly of California but now of England, won in 1928, and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco won in 1929.

This year, Miss Gladman, ranked above Miss Morrill in the United States list, advanced while higher ranked sister Californians were defeated in their effort to reach the finals. Among these were Miss Cross, member of the Wightman Cup team; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, Calif., winner of the Longwood invitation tournament July 19, and Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt of San Francisco. Miss Dorothy Weisel of Sacramento and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana also lost in the singles tournament, which was marked by a series of upsets throughout the week of play.

Miss Morrill met Miss Gladman for the first time in singles competition. Steadiness and hard stroking to the Californian's forehand accounted for the one-sided victory of 6—1, 6—2. It was not unsteadiness on the part of Miss Gladman that cost her the match. She found the Dedham girl hitting hard and playing almost perfect tennis. Miss Gladman made 44 errors, and earned 12 points, one of them through a service ace, while Miss Morrill's points totaled 58, 14 of which she earned.

Play in the doubles reached the final round with Miss Cross and Mrs. Harper representing the Pacific coast against Miss Virginia Hilleary, Germantown, Pa., and Miss Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn.

California girls also reached the finals in mixed doubles, playing with representatives from New Orleans. The summary:

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Final Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Alice Francis, South Orange, N. J., and Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Ary Lamme and Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, and Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., defeated Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, and Miss Virginia B. Rice, Swampscott, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold and Mrs. George Harding, Boston, 6—2, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, and Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Anne Page, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, 6—0, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round

Miss Elizabeth Chase and Mr. Haskins won from Miss Stanwood and Mr. Hollis by default.

Second Round

Miss Polly Palfrey and Mr. Sturgis defeated Miss Elizabeth Chase and Mr. Haskins, 4—6, 11—9, 6—3.

Third Round

Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte defeated Miss Polly Palfrey and Mr. Sturgis, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie Gladman and Clifford S. Sutter won from Miss Alice Francis and Leighton Brewer by default.

Miss Edith Cross and Maurice J. Bayon defeated Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and George Weld, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie Morrill and Dr. G. Colket Caner defeated Miss Anne Page and Henry R. Guild, 6—1, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Miss Marjorie Gladman and Clifford S. Sutter defeated Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Edith Cross and Maurice J. Bayon defeated Miss Marjorie Morrill and Dr. G. C. Caner, 6—0, 6—1.

Klein and O'Doul in Tense Struggle

NEW YORK (AP)—With the Phillies practically out of the National League pennant struggle, their individual stars, Chuck Klein and Frank O'Doul, are free to concentrate on their own battle for supremacy. And this freedom has resulted in an increasingly tense struggle. The averages released July 26, which include July 23 games, show only a shade of a difference in their batting averages, Klein leading with a mark of .4050 to .4049 for O'Doul. Third place, held by Riggs Stephenson of Chicago, is far behind them at .388.

In addition to his slim grasp on the batting leadership, Klein is in front in scoring, in total hits and in runs batted in, is second in homers and tied for third in doubles. The young Philadelphian has hit safely 145 times scored 89 runs and has driven in 105 runs. His 27 homers put him just two behind the leader, Hack Wilson of Chicago. Adam Comorosky of Pittsburgh has hit 31 doubles for first place, O'Doul has 30 for second and Klein 29. Comorosky also leads in triples with 13.

Kiki Cuyler of Chicago, former leader in many departments, has only his first place in base stealing with 24 to his credit left. He is second with 87 runs, 12 triples and 88 runs batted in, tying with Hack Wilson in the latter respect. Bill Terry of New York holds one other second place with 140 hits, while Babe Herman of Brooklyn has stolen 14 bases to hold the runner-up place.

Other leading batters after Stephenson on the list of regulars are Terry, New York, .386; Herman, Brooklyn, .379; Heilmann, Cincinnati, .371; P. Waner, Pittsburgh, .363; Grantham, Pittsburgh, .354; Cuyler, Chicago, .349; and Ott, New York, .347.

The Phillies hold the team batting lead with a mark of .327, 10 points ahead of New York, while Cincinnati leads in fielding with a .976 average.

Bob Osborn of Chicago has scored his seventh victory with only one defeat to take the pitching lead, while Tom Zachary of Boston has dropped to second place in the close race with six games won and one lost.

NUNNS GAINS FINAL ROUND

To Meet Rogers of Ireland for Canadian Tennis Singles Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Gilbert Nunns of Toronto added to his laurels here July 25, when, following his defeat of Marcel Rainville of Montreal July 24, he qualified for the finals of the Canadian singles tennis championship by defeating Frederic Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., ranked No. 6 in the United States, by 3 sets to 1, at 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. Nunns played a magnificent game and stood up well before a crushing barrage of drives from the American.

Rogers Defeats Hall

At the same time G. Lyttleton Rogers of Dublin, Ire., Davis Cup player and a seasoned internationalist, defeated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., by 3 sets to 1, at 6—2, 0—6, 9—7, 6—2.

The defeat of both United States stars was a great surprise and the outcome of the final between Rogers and Nunns is awaited with the keenest anticipation and it is considered open.

In the men's doubles, Mercur and Hall defeated W. Leroy Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Ontario champions, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1. In the other half a hectic battle took place when Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin of Regina defeated Rogers of Ireland and C. W. Aikman of Montreal in five sets, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

Miss Wade Advances

In the ladies' singles Miss Olive Wade, defending champion, won through to the finals when she defeated a very close rival in Miss Jean Adele Burritt, Toronto, after Miss Burritt had taken the first set. Both ladies played magnificently and the last set, in particular, produced a fine brand of tennis.

In the lower half of the draw Mrs. E. F. Coke of Toronto maintained her reputation for sterling defense when she forced Miss Marjorie Leeming of Victoria to three sets. Miss Leeming won by the scores of 6—4, 3—6, 6—3. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles—Semifinal Round

Miss Olive Wade, Toronto, defeated Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall, United States, defeated W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, 6—2, 6—0, 6—1.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and Walter Martin, Regina, defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, Dublin, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Misses Marjorie and Hope Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. F. V. Woodbury and Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Mrs. E. F. Coke and Brian Doherty, Toronto, defeated Miss B. Symons, Toronto, and A. M. Hern, Ottawa, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, and G. H. Raper, Montreal, defeated Miss J. A. Burritt and W. L. Rennie, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Fourth Round

Miss Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Miss Olive Wade and J. McCausland, Toronto, 6—4, 1—6, 6—0.

Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, and Jack Delara, California, defeated Mrs. E. F. Coke and Brian Doherty, Toronto, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated Mrs. P. Haworth and J. de N. Kennedy, Toronto, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. M. F. Currie and G. H. Raper defeated Miss E. McDonald and E. C. Sheppard, Toronto, 6—0, 7—5.

TO SEEK 16 WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Arnold Eddy, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and general manager of the University of Southern California, has announced that 16 world's swimming records will be sought at the next sessions of the national A. A. U. and the International Amateur Athletic Federation for various championship winners in the recent outdoor national meet at Long Beach. Six records will be sought for Helene Madison of Seattle, four for Clarence R. Crabbe of the University of Southern California, two for George H. Kojac of Rutgers University, two for the New York A. C.'s men's relay team and two for the Los Angeles Athletic Club's women's relay team, Eddy said.

Officials of the meet have carefully checked all marks and formal application for their recognition now rests with Eddy, who is a member of the national records committee as well as a local A. A. U. officer. The new world long-course marks that Eddy will seek to have accepted at the next national convention of the A. A. U. to be held in Washington, D. C., are as follows:

Helene Madison — 100-meters, 1m. 8 1-5s.; one-mile, 24m. 34 2-45s.; 800-meters and 880-yards, 11m. 41 1-5s.; 400-meters and 440-yards, 5m. 39 2-5s.

Clarence Crabbe — One-mile, 21m. 27s.; 800-meters and 880-yards, 10m. 20 2-5s.; 300-meters medley, 4m. 6 4-5s.

George H. Kojac—200-meters and 220-yards backstroke, 2m. 35 2-5s.

New York A. C. relay team of George Fissler, Ray M. Ruddy, Albert Zorilla and George H. Kojac—880-yards and 800-meters relay, 9m. 27s.

Los Angeles A. C. relay team of Marjorie Lowe, Jennie Cramer, Olive Hatch and Josephine McKim—880-yards and 800-meters relay for women, 11m. 15 1-5s.

Although the A. A. U. will have the records submitted next November, approval of the world marks by the international amateur athletic body cannot be expected until the spring of 1932, when the organization holds its next meeting.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	64	38	.628
Baltimore	61	44	.581
Toronto	60	45	.571
Montreal	57	46	.553
Buffalo	45	56	.446
Newark	44	56	.440
Jersey City	43	61	.413
Reading	37	65	.363

RESULTS JULY 25

Jersey City 4, Newark 1.
Montreal 5, Toronto 4.
Reading 7, Baltimore 5.
Baltimore 12, Reading 6.
Rochester 18, Buffalo 11.

Braves Advance to Fifth in Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	54	37	.593
Chicago	55	39	.585
New York	50	42	.543
St. Louis	45	45	.500
Boston	43	47	.478
Pittsburgh	43	48	.473
Cincinnati	42	49	.462
Philadelphia	31	56	.356

RESULTS JULY 25

Boston 5, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 5.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 1.

While the race between Brooklyn and Chicago for first place in the National League standing is the major interest, another scramble involving four teams is taking place below the leaders. July 25 found Brooklyn maintaining its half-game lead over the Cubs, since both won their games. The Braves won and advanced from sixth place to fifth, as the Pirates lost, and are now in a position to tie the St. Louis team for fourth by winning the two games with the Cardinals on Maranville Day, July 26.

Brooklyn gained its victory at the expense of the Cincinnati Reds by a score of 7 to 2, and now has won two of the three played. The Robins made 10 hits against the delivery of Red Lucas and bunched nine of them in the second, third and fourth innings, during which they scored all seven of their runs. Moss started in the box for Brooklyn, but his unsteadiness caused his removal in favor of Fred Heimach, recently secured from the American Association and a former pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League.

Chicago had another free-hitting affair with Philadelphia, and won by a score of 9 to 5 in Philadelphia. The Cubs collected 16 hits and the Phillies made a total of 13, but, like the previous day when each team made 17 hits, there were no home runs. Danny Taylor, playing left field for Riggs Stephenson, made four hits, including a triple, and drove in three runs.

Willie Sherdel, former Cardinal pitcher of World Series fame, enjoyed himself pitching for the Braves, July 25, because he defeated his former team mates by a score of 5 to 4. The victory advanced the Braves over the Pirates in the league standing from sixth to fifth place. Flint Rhem was frequently in difficulty, but really lost his game in the ninth by two misplays, one of which he made himself, and a base on balls, filling the bases with one out. Berger grounded to Adams but the winning run scored without a play. Blades led the St. Louis hitting with a single and home run, scoring all four of the losers' runs.

The Pirates were defeated by the Giants July 24 on a home run by Fred Lindstrom and July 25 a home run by Bill Terry accomplished the same feat. The Pirates had tied the score in the first of the third, but Terry's home run in the Giants' half of the inning made the score 2 to 1, winning the game, although they added another for good measure in the eighth on Grantham's error. Terry also hit a single and double for his day at bat. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	x	7	10	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	8	0

Batteries—Moss, Heimach and Lopez; Lucas and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Moss. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Scott. Time—1h. 52m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	9	16	2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	5	13	0

Batteries—Nelson, Moss, Root and J. Taylor; Benge, Willoughby and Davis, Rensa. Umpires—McGrew, Rigler and Jorda. Time—2h. 27m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	4	9	3

Batteries—Sherdel and Cronin, Spohrer; Rhem and Mancuso. Umpires—Clarke, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 52m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	x	3	9	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Hogan; French, Spencer and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—French. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—1h. 35m.

HUNGARY KEEPS ITS LEAD IN CHESS PLAY

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—Hungary still retained the lead with a total of 41½ points at the close of the fifteenth round July 25 of the team tournament of the International Chess Federation here. Poland was a close second with 41 points.

It is practically conceded that these two countries will be the finalists for the championships as there are only two more rounds to be played.

Latvia, Spain, Poland, Iceland, Hungary and Holland were winners July 25. The United States team played a 2—2 tie with England. H. Steiner of New York won and F. J. Marshall, United States champion, and I. Kashdan of New York both drew. J. A. Anderson of St. Louis was a loser.

SUOMINEN AND BUSH WIN LAP

THREE RIVERS, Que. (AP)—Arne L. Suominen of Chicago and Billy Bush of Boston won the sixth lap, from Ste. Anne de la Perade to Three Rivers, in the international relay race July 25. Suominen and Bush ran the 29 miles in 3h. 24m. 40s. Only an hour and 20 minutes separated the first team from the last in the lap July 25 and the first six teams finished within five minutes of the leaders. Arthur Newton, South Africa, and Pete Gavuzzi, Southampton, Eng., first by nearly two hours in total elapsed time, were sixth on the July 25 lap in 3h. 29m. 20s. Gauthier and Laflamme of Canada, sixth in elapsed time, were second July 25 in 3h. 25m. Edouard Fabre and Ollie Wattinen, third in elapsed time also were third on the lap in 3h. 28m. 5s. Omer Ouellette and Fred Desroches, Montreal, fifth in elapsed time, finished fourth in 3h. 28m. 55s. H. B. McNamara, Brisbane, Aust., and Lin Dilks, Newcastle, Pa., fourth in elapsed time, finished eighth in 3h. 36m. 15s.

NEW YACHTING TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COHASSET, Mass.—Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has offered a new cup for the United States women's sailing championship which will be held off this town, Sept. 2-5. This is the second cup Mrs. Adams has donated for such a race, the first having been won outright last year by the Cohasset Yacht Club with a crew composed of Frances Williams, Fanny Homans and Peggy Little. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club had also won two legs on the cup. The women's championship this year is to be held under the auspices of the Cohasset Yacht Club, and the fourth girls' championship for the Mrs. Hugh Bancroft Cup will be sailed at the same time.

MRS. DAVIS WINS TITLE

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—Mrs. Frederick Davis of Bomoseen and Providence, R. I., won the Vermont women's golf championship July 25, by defeating Mrs. J. A. Schroeder, Dorset, 6 and 5 in the final match of the tournament.

LEHMAN MEETS COUCH IN FINAL

Two Former College Stars Battle for Western Golf Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Two recent college stars, I. L. Couch of Williams University and University of Chicago, and J. E. Lehman of Purdue University, meet in the final match to decide the thirty-first annual amateur championship of the Western Golf Association at the Beverly Country Club here. It is the first time since 1912 that two Chicago players have had the privilege of deciding the title between them.

Couch, who now represents Glen View Golf Club, north of this city, came through the lower and easier half of the bracket. He eliminated R. H. McCrary of Des Moines, Ia., July 25, 2 and 1, in a 36-hole semifinal engagement. Lehman, now representing the Olympia Fields Country Club, had a much harder path to clear when he set aside T. P. Perkins of Fox Hills, N. Y., former British amateur champion, by the one-sided score of 8 and 7.

To get to the final Lehman shared medal honors with Charles Evans Jr., of Edgewater Golf Club, with 147 for two 18-hole rounds, defeating Lloyd Nordstrom of Davenport, Ia., who led the first day's qualifying play; defeated George Dawson of Glen Oak Country Club; eliminated the title defender, Donald K. Moe of Portland, Ore., and Perkins, whose usual brilliant rallies availed nothing against the steady play of the Purdue star.

All Couch had to do was tie for third in qualifying with 151 and defeat Donald Anderson of St. Louis, Homer Joy of Colorado Springs, C. M. Fish Jr., of Rockford, Ill., conqueror of Evans, and finally McCrary. His previous matches were won in a high-handed manner; but the McCrary affair was in doubt to the very end.

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF—Semifinal Round

J. E. Lehman, Olympia Fields, defeated T. P. Perkins, Fox Hills, N. Y., 8 and 7.
I. L. Couch, Glen View, defeated R. H. McCrary, Des Moines, 2 and 1.

Hunter Beats Cram in Straight Sets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Francis T. Hunter and Francis X. Shields continued their triumphant ways toward the final round of the Metropolitan grass tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club July 25, when each in turn won his quarter-final match in straight sets. Hunter encountered his perennial victim on many occasions, Donald H. Cram, of Nashville, Tenn., and the young southerner, though making a hard fight all the way through, finally lost to the hard forehand drives of the New Rochelle publisher, 6—4, 7—5. Shields had an easier task, finishing off the uncompleted match stopped by the rain of July 24, against David N. Jones, of Columbia, in short order, winning the remaining set at 6—3, after having obtained the first at 6—2 before the downpour.

Elsworth Vines, seeded No. 8 in the draw in the quarter which Julius Seligson defaulted, also came through his interrupted match with William Einsmann with ease, having taken the first set at 6—4 before the rain, and winning the second at 6—3 on the resumption of the match, but the fourth match of the singles resulted in a surprise, when Edward W. Burns, of the home club, showing tremendous improvement over previous seasons, eliminated Edward W. Feibleman, the former Harvard star, seeded fourth in the draw, in straight sets, at 6—2, 6—3. This match had barely begun when the rain came, and was replayed from the beginning by consent. Burns was at top speed from the beginning, taking the first three games, and holding the advantage all the way. Feibleman led briefly in the second set, but was overtaken and passed at 4—3, and then Burns ran out the match in a back-court duel which led Feibleman into many errors off his backhand.

The balance of the day was devoted by the committee to an attempt to bring the eastern sectional doubles, which is included in this tournament, up to the semifinal round. In this they were only partially successful at all matches, under the rule, must be best in five, and two of the third-round matches finished so late that one quarterfinal will have to be played early this afternoon, with the winners following with their semifinal match later. The summary:

METROPOLITAN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES

Fourth Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Donald H. Cram, Nashville, 6—4, 7—5.
Edward W. Burns, New York, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated David N. Jones, New York, 6—2, 6—3.
Elsworth Vines, Pasadena, defeated William Einsmann, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

METROPOLITAN AND EASTERN SECTIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIPS

Second Round

Edgar F. Dawson and Lemoine Heuser defeated Charles A. Anderson and Manfred Goldman, 5—7, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.
Elmer J. Griffin and S. H. Voshell defeated E. W. Burns and E. R. Martin, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 1—6, 6—3.
Henry M. Culley and Theodore Burwell defeated Merritt Cutler and P. G. Rockafellow, 7—5, 3—6, 1—6, 10—8, 6—3.
Philip F. Neer and Edward W. Feibleman won from George Anderson and W. W. Mussman by default.

Third Round

Francis X. Shields and Morton Bernstein defeated Donald H. Cram and Kendall Cram, 6—1, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.
Elsworth Vines and Keith Gledhill defeated E. F. Dawson and Lemoine Heuser, 11—9, 6—2, 6—3.
Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh defeated P. F. Neer and E. W. Feibleman, 6—8, 6—1, 8—7, 6—4, 6—4.

UNITED STATES FENCERS LEAD

LONDON (AP)—United States beat Great Britain by 6 defeats to 10 in the épée contest of the international three-weapon contest for the Col. Robert Thompson Trophy July 25. As the foils contest July 24 was a draw with eight defeats each, America leads for the two weapons, 14 defeats to 18. The sabers contest will be held July 26. Competition July 25 was held in the Hotel Victoria, London, instead of at Birmingham as originally planned. The Americans, W. H. Russell and A. B. Milner won four of the first five épée matches.

Fine Program for the Annual New York Yacht Club Cruise

Four Candidates for the Right to Defend the America's Cup Will Take Part in Seventy-Ninth Event Which Will Start Next Week

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When the four cup defenders—Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise—now being groomed in three boat yards, sail their next series of races, beginning Aug. 2, and continuing for a week, they will be accompanied by one of the largest and perhaps the most expensive fleet of pleasure craft that has ever sailed or motored over the historic waters off the southern New England coast. The occasion is the seventy-ninth annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, during which not only the Cup boats, but their smaller sisters will engage in four squadron runs and three races including the time honored contests for the Astor and King's Cups.

The itinerary of the cruise is as follows:

Aug. 1—Rendezvous at New London; 2—Squadron run to Newport; 3—Layover at Newport; 4—Squadron run to Mattapoisett; 5—Race in Buzzard's Bay; 6—Squadron run to Vineyard Haven; 7—Squadron run to Newport; 8—Astor Cup race; 9—King's Cup race.

The Cup boats, which on the cruise will be designated as Special Class A 1, will be sent off ahead of the fleet, starting five minutes before the Vanitie and Resolute in the squadron runs, 15 minutes in advance in the Buzzard's Bay race and given 30 minutes' leeway in the days of the Astor and King's Cup races. They will, however, be ineligible to compete for any of the annual cups, but will race for special trophies including a handsome silver service, the gift of the City of Newport to the N. Y. Y. C., which will be the prize for the great queens on the day of the King's Cup event.

Still Seek More Data

While the seven meetings of the Cup yachts on the cruise will be in the nature of a continuation of the recent observation races at Newport and staged principally for the purpose of giving all hands additional opportunity of tuning up for the trial races the last of August, their individual performances will again be under the watchful scrutiny of the America's Cup committee, members of which are still desirous of more data and anxious to see as much of the boats as possible under varying conditions of wind and sea.

There will be 10 days after the cruise in which the yachts may prepare for the elimination series, after which the Cup committee will make its selection. It is expected that it will be during this period that the challenging Shamrock V will arrive on the coast. It is understood that the Lipton boat will make New London the base of her operations until just before the Cup races begin, when she will go to Newport to be measured. The old steamer Miss Loof, renamed the Killarney, which will be the Shamrock V's tender, is now being outfitted at Providence, and has been ordered to New London the first of the month.

The annual cruise of the N. Y. Y. C. is the oldest yachting fixture in the western world. It even antedates by a year the club's annual regatta, provisions for which are in the by-laws. The first fleet started from the Battery Aug. 2, 1844, three days after the organization of the club in the cabin of the Gimcrack. The squadron called at Huntington, New Haven, Gardiner's Bay and Oyster Pond Bay, and reached Newport Aug. 11. It found waiting three boats from Boston, the schooners Belle, Northern Light and Coquette, and the next day many of the yachts from both cities sailed a race round Conanicut Island, which was won by Cygnet; but on the following day in another race round the island the Belle led from the start.

Wars have held back the fleet in several years. There was no cruise in 1861, 1862 and 1863, but in 1864 the squadron ventured as far as Newport and narrowly missed being captured by the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, then operating off Rock Island. Cruising continued annually until the Spanish War of 1898, and was resumed the next year. The next break was during the World War, there being no squadron runs between 1916 and 1919, with a resumption in 1920.

It has been the annual custom of the flag officers to give two cups for schooners and sloops on certain squadron runs, in addition to which there are trophies presented by the navy members of the club, known as the Navy Challenge Cups, and also by the Alumni Association of the Navy. The latter will not be sailed for this year, unless it is in the race in Buzzard's Bay.

Commodore Vincent Astor will give cups for the run from Vineyard Haven to Newport; Vice-Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich for the run from Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven and R

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Emerson the Influential

Emerson, The Wisest American, by Phillips Russell. New York: Brentano's. $5.
Emerson, The Enraptured Yankee, by Regis Michaud, translated from the French by George Baos. New York and London: Harper and Brothers. $4.

WHEN almost every American of note has been exposed by the pitiless light of the current biographical spotlight, is it not surprising that the one hailed by many as the "wisest," certainly the most influential American in the world's thought, should have waited so long for his turn? It is no less than 15 years since the last previous important life of Emerson appeared in the finely workmanlike and comprehensive analysis of Professor Firkins. Since then the only general portrait has been Dr. Crothers' picture in the popular How-to-Know-Him series. Now at last—and it is high time—within a few months the sage of Concord emerges in the splendor of two full-length revelations.

"The Wisest American"

Splendor is not too strong a description. To Mr. Russell, Emerson is "the wisest American." To M. Michaud he is "an enraptured Yankee." Not that either consciously glosses over inconsistencies or possible weaknesses in Emerson's character. Both zealously strive to present the man as he was, in the best present-day manner. As Mr. Russell remarks, "Emerson's life was as transparent as glass, as clear as spring water." Yet, however transparent this life, all the resources of the new biographical illumination are needed to project so great and complex a character on a necessarily spacious screen, especially when that is set up in the perspective of a momentous epoch. Both Mr. Russell and M. Michaud utilize the new picturesque dramatic technique, both in revealing the inner nature of their hero and in showing the relation of his career to the times.

So commendably alike, these two volumes are sharply different. As characteristic illustration look at these two parallel descriptions.

In Two Versions

First Mr. Russell's: "His return from Europe was followed by a pause of several weeks, during which he gave himself to solitary reflection and woodland rambles, and some study of the sciences, particularly geology, chemistry and physics. He eagerly followed the experiment of Faraday in England and drew on them to illustrate lectures on natural history which he was preparing against the day when he should again have a platform. He blessed his solitude and bided his time."

Then M. Michaud's: "All the youth of America was awaiting Emerson on the shore, bearing palms, the young people, women especially, all longing to see the man who had met Coleridge and Wordsworth and who had spent the night at Carlyle's."

Here you have the contrast between the two biographies. Mr. Russell is agreeably, skillfully descriptive. M. Michaud is intensely imaginative, even rhapsodic. Thus are the two volumes admirably complementary, and, it would almost seem, collusive in representing the two aspects of Emerson's own character.

Mr. Russell is quietly, pointedly informal. He is not superficial, yet he is not profound except in his final summary chapter. He knows the social and historical background, yet by no means so well as M. Michaud. His picture is clear, ample and systematic. Among his contributions to our understanding of Emerson should be noted the emphasis upon Aunt Mary's influence upon the youth, the explanation of Emerson's absorption in human beings, rather than in any of their visible achievements, and the man's life-long and perhaps inconsistent admiration for action.

Being and Doing

The latter is made particularly important by Mr. Russell's opening anecdote of Emerson at the age of 60 trying to lead a recalcitrant heifer into the barn and exclaiming, "'I like people who can do things.' . . . One of his heroes was Napoleon Bonaparte; more often than any other this name appears in Emerson's works, with the single exception of Shakespeare's." (According to M. Michaud, the mature volume, "The Conduct of Life," is Emerson's greatest work, although it apparently glorifies the new America of action, action—and always more action.)

Yet, as Mr. Russell reminds us in the final appraisal, the whole weight of Emerson's teaching is on Being rather than Doing. "He saw that his countrymen were suffering because of their overweening devotion to Action. He hoped to offset this malady by inculcating something of that quietism which he had learned from the Oriental scriptures and to which he had been already bent not only by Plato and the Neo-Platonists, but by the tendencies of his own nature." This is the riddle of the seer's personality, this the dualism of life which he ironically strove with such courage to resolve into a unity.

An Imaginative View

Although M. Michaud does not picture this crucial conflict, he, too, describes freshly illuminated aspects of the great career. Yet his book suffers almost, as it were, from an excess of light. He is a veritable cascade of enthusiastic rhetoric unrestrained, overflowing. No one can doubt his sincerity and his profound knowledge. But in his zeal he becomes extravagant all too often. He crowds and crams the picture until he wearies us sometimes. Although sustaining the narrative with astonishing verve, he becomes almost incoherent.

All too numerous are one-sided assertions open to grave questions, and deplorable errors in facts, such as mistakes in dates which too frequently annoy us, may be passed over merely with this word of protest. We should rather dwell, as Emerson himself would have preferred, upon many graphic and even radiant passages such as the description of one of Emerson's ordinary days which is surely one of the finest passages in all of the contemporary biography which this reviewer knows. No one has relived Emerson's experience with such keen insight. Nor has anyone else made lyric poetry of that life.

It is all the more strange then that M. Michaud not to speak of Mr. Russell has so entirely omitted interpretation of Emerson's verse as a pervasive expression of the man's essential impulses. For Emerson was a poet. He remains one of America's major poets. He looked upon himself as primarily a poet, although inhibited from natural expression of himself in the forms of verse. Here is a pretty problem which should command the contemporary biographer with his eager exploration of thwarted desires. Here remains a challenge to Emerson's biographers of the future.

All the greater praise to these present chroniclers that they have cultivated the rich soil of their subject so thoroughly. Especially should they receive appreciation for absorbing the best recent explanations of the rapid, radical evolution of America's industrial advance and conquest of the continent, with the resulting spiritual and social turmoil, and for their interpretation of Emerson as a reflection of these vast changes. It is Mr. Russell who in his final chapter has most adequately shown this relation between the man and his age. "He became, at length, the bridge of the rationalization between the old and the new; between the old Calvinist, agrarian, introspective era . . . and the new jostling civilization . . . dominated by banks, factories, railroads, and internal combustion engines."

Fifteen years ago Professor Firkins acutely observed: "The world adopts Emerson's sagacities, chants his verse, savors his pungencies, and reveres his character: meanwhile it ignores his philosophy . . . The influence of his central ideas and impulsions has been curiously prorogued." May we not hope that these two penetrating living portraits will help to renew that influence and restore the "wisest" American to his position of inspired leadership?

P. K.

As True as Taxes Is

A True Story, by Stephen Hudson. London: Constable. 8s. 6d. net. New York: Knopf. $3.50.

A PRETTY problem is raised by the title of Mr. Hudson's novel. What is a "true" story? True for whom? True to whom? "True for me and to me, at any rate," Mr. Hudson will reply impatiently, for he is probably tired of the question by now. "These characters actually lived and the events of this book actually occurred in the book's way in life." But there still remain questions and objections. The old dispute between presentation and representation is revived. In the mere transcribing to paper of events "true to life" these events lose their life. What is "true to life" is by no means true to art. There must be a process of transmutation by the furnaces of the imagination which will make events "true to life in art." And we are still assuming that Mr. Hudson's version of a "true" story is the true story.

These doubts are not without profit, for they throw an explanatory light on the longueurs of a distinguished book. Those chapters closely needled with the minor actions and processes of Mr. Hudson's people are clearly "true," but are untransmuted. His patience and diligence are extraordinary. He has already had considerable dealings with Richard Kurt, the central figure, in other books, and he has taken these earlier stories, rewritten them, rearranged them and turned them into a full-length portrait. In parts, Richard Kurt is greatly improved. He is much clearer. Yet was such a dull, embittered and rather priggish young man worth clarifying?

The story conducts him from childhood well into the thirties. The first chapter, written by Kurt himself in the first person, describes his growing consciousness of his family and surroundings. There is a strong Germanic strain in his blood. A wealthy and tyrannical father is made sterner and more pompous by the flightiness of his wife. Through boyhood and youth there is a growing antagonism between father and son. The youth is sent to America. His innocence, his obtuseness, his incapacity for evaluating experience, his rather fine but muddled honesty, above all his failure to realize until too late that his English code of values is not shared by Americans—combine to make him fair game for the designing. He is entrapped into marriage with a woman who intends to use his money and position for her own social advancement in Europe. Richard's wife has a passion for preëminence in a society which, when she at last arrives with her husband in Europe, finds her tiresome.

Here we arrive at the two chief snares in Mr. Hudson's technique. His determination to be "true to life" makes him climb so slowly to his crises that either they are not sufficiently apparent, or he is exhausted before he arrives at them and eliminates them altogether. Richard's home-coming with the disapproved wife—a scene one has anxiously awaited—is thus evaded. The second difficulty is this: If Richard Kurt is "true," his wife by the same standards is not. The wicked are surely as entitled to their virtues as the dull.

The sultry external ease of the succeeding years is inevitably disturbed at last by disillusion. In the daily round of idle, wealthy life in Italy Richard is bored. He plods on his honorable course and for long his relation with Virginia, an extraordinary Italian tomboy who here comes into the Kurt circle, is above reproach. One tires of Virginia, with her violent muscular energy, her mysterious flights to a convent and her disconcerting reappearances, but she is real and alive. The affair did obviously begin and continue according to Mr. Hudson's description. These were all the stages, the daily stages.

Mr. Hudson's high-water mark is reached later, when he effects, with admirable insight, the gradual reconciliation of father and son. Here Mr. Hudson shows himself to be a considerable artist. From this peak to the culmination of Richard's story in a second marriage whose mediocrity Mr. Hudson does not seem to suspect is far less interesting.

"A True Story" is a long book, subtle and intricate. We have indicated its defects. Its merit lies above all in the exquisite accuracy of its atmosphere, the cleanness and lucidity of its prose, the acidity of its family portraiture.

Washington's Militia

Washington, Lincoln, Wilson. Three War Statesmen, by Gen. John McAuley Palmer, U. S. A. (Retired); Doubleday, Doran, New York. $5.

ALTHOUGH General Palmer's book has been described as a series of three biographical studies, it is in reality only nominally biography at all. It is the story of an idea, or rather of a theory. This theory is contained in a document written by Washington, on the eve of his relinquishment of the command of the Continental Army. The story of this manuscript, in which are contained the General's "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment," is in itself most interesting; for it forms a missing link in the expressed ideas of Washington on the subject of national defense.

That the Commander-in-Chief more than once paid his respects to the often hopelessly inefficient militia, which formed the bulk of his forces during most of the Revolution, is a well-known fact. Yet, after the war, he apparently changed his mind on this matter, changed it most completely. In a circular letter, sent to all the State Governors, he states that "the militia must be considered as the palladium of our security and the first effectual resort in case of hostility."

A Basic Scheme

These two positions seem incompatible; and so they must remain, were it not for the discovery of this paper from which we learn that he was not talking of the same sort of militia at all. That the volunteer forces which so often failed him during the progress of the war, and his "well regulated militia," are two quite different types of troops: this is the key to the whole situation, and explains the apparent change of front on Washington's part. This document had been "lost" for years, when General Palmer began to write on the military policies of the three Presidents who have presided over the destinies of the nation during three major wars, the War of Independence, the War Between the States, and the World War.

Briefly, the plan outlined in Washington's paper, which was written in response to a request from Hamilton, who made it on behalf of the Congress, and about which the Commander-in-Chief consulted Steuben, Knox, and others of his generals before sending it to Philadelphia, is set forth in four articles. These were (1) The maintenance of a small regular army for "garrisoning West Point and such other posts upon our Northern, Western, and Southern frontiers as shall be deemed necessary." (2) A well organized militia, "upon a plan which will pervade all the States." (3) The establishment of arsenals. (4) The establishment of one or more military academies "for the Instruction of the Art Military." the most significant of these four items is the second.

A Potential "First Line"

Washington was opposed to a large standing army, perhaps to any "regular" force, because of the possible danger to republican institutions, and for economic reasons. But, with good reason, he was anxious to see the militia placed "on a respectable footing for the defense of the Empire." The forces must be uniform in all respects, in all of the states, but, more, there should be a certain portion of the younger men, "the Van and flower of the American forces," ready always for immediate service at any time and in any place. These were to be trained and effectively organized in times of peace. It was of this possible "first line" that he wrote to the Governors, describing them at the "palidium of our security." The scheme, which owed much to von Steuben, was not greatly different from that in force in modern Switzerland. Knox, the first Secretary of War, favored this plan, and wrote a pamphlet in its behalf in 1786.

No action was taken on it by the Confederation, which lingered on, insolvent and powerless until the convening of the Constitutional Convention. But, even after Washington's election to the Presidency, the theory fared no better.

Congress Unreceptive

Several chapters of the book are devoted to tracing the logical outcome of this failure on the part of the House to adopt Washington's theory. Chief of these, according to the General, were America's unnecessary participation in the War of 1812, and the prolongation of the war with Mexico.

With the story of the years 1861-1865 we are all familiar as we are also with Lincoln's part in it. But what would have been the effect of the Washingtonian scheme of military arrangements, had it been in working order? General Palmer's theory may be summed in two short quotations. "Abraham Lincoln is doomed to be a war President because Washington's legacy was not transmitted to him. And now he must 'jury rig' a military system before he can begin to wage war."

Woodrow Wilson's Time

And, so finally, we come to the World War. The hypothetical force would have numbered 600,000 with a war strength of double that number capable of mobilization within a few days. Yet another 1,400,000 "able-bodied youngsters who had graduated from the force within the past 10 years" would have been available also as a sort of second line. These figures make one ponder and feel like asking the General a question or two.

Though, owing to the work of Elihu Root, the situation was more quickly remediable in 1917 than in any similiar crisis before, there would have been no war at all, had the "well regulated militia" been ready in 1914; at least, that is what General Palmer would have us believe.

But, however strenuously he might deny it, the General sees things through the spectacles of a militarist, a professional "war-maker." It would seem as though there could be but one logical outcome of any such plan as Washington's and that would result in universal military training, something at least a few of us would not care to see effective in the United States.

The value, and to most readers, the interest of this book lie not in its author's hypothesis, but in the light which the re-discovered Washington document throws upon the genius of the "Father of His Country." General Palmer is to be congratulated for finding the long forgotten "Sentiments," but it is to be hoped that no regulated militia of the proportions which it would assume at the present time, will be thrust upon the United States. The day for nations to arm till they are like small boys with chips on their shoulders is, we hope, at least, past forever.

The Chemists' Questings

Crucibles, by Bernard Jaffe. New York: Simon & Schuster. $5.

WHEN John Jacob Berzelius gathered up the alchemists' cryptograms a century ago and tossed them out the laboratory window, he gave the world a unified system of symbols which interpreted chemistry to the chemists. The modern successors to this famous Swedish researcher go further. They find it profitable to interpret natural science to the casual reader. Much of the popular appreciation of the value of pure research springs from the growing willingness of the physical scientists to describe their work in the popular tongue.

Bernard Jaffe's "Crucibles," winner of the Francis Bacon award for the "humanization of knowledge" adds new timbers to the bridge which spans the gap between scientific achievement and popular appreciation. Several hundred manuscripts were submitted for the $7500 prize sponsored by Simon and Schuster and the Forum magazine. The selection contains a fortunate combination of vivid presentation and sound treatment of subject matter.

Mr. Jaffe, who is a member of the chemistry department of a Brooklyn (N. Y.) high school, deals with the central theme of chemical research, the fundamental question of "What Is Matter?" From the days when Beecher looked upon "phlogiston," the essence of fire, as the key to all natural phenomena, the story moves with admirable clarity to the present-day researches which penetrate the inner structure of the atom.

Bernard Trevison seeking the philosophers' stone in his fifteenth-century laboratory! Joseph Priestly, who isolated oxygen; Cavendish and Lavoisier, who carried further the study of the mysteries of fire; Dalton, who broke his world up into atoms—all march rapidly through the pages. The chapter headings of the book are misleading, for the central figures are but nuclei around which Mr. Jaffe gathers the scientists of their time. The lives of Mendeléeff, who outlined the structure of the elements, and of Mosley who gave chemistry its definite chart of 92 elements, also disclose the stories of those who contributed to basic research of their day.

Around the achievements of Dr. Irving Langmuir, who spent hundreds of thousands of dollars for the General Electric Company before his studies brought practical returns, there is woven the account of modern attempts to pursue the electron to its last hiding place. Einstein, Thompson, Davisson, Bohr, Planck and de Broglie appear definitely within the picture.

Mr. Jaffe's technique is to be commended for deviating from the customary collective biography. Childhood does not appear on page one of every chapter; boyhood on page two, following through adolescence and accomplishment. Mr. Jaffe delves immediately into the most interesting material he can find—the trials which beset the Curies in their discovery of radium and the excitement which Bonhoeffer produced when he divided the "indivisible" hydrogen molecule into two parts. What it lacks in dignity of chronological recital, it gains through the interest-compelling treatment of dramatic facts in the hands of a good reporter.

Books in Brief Review

Merchant Ships of the World, 1929, edited by Frank C. Bowen (London: Sampson Low. 31s. 6d.) is to the shipowner and shipper what "Jane's Fighting Ships" is to the naval man. The main details are collated and tabulated so that an agent or underwriter has the principal facts about any ship under his eye. These are the date of building, gross tonnage, displacement and deadweight, with net cargo capacity, load draft, winches, derricks, sea-speed, indicated horsepower, coal capacity and consumption, passenger accommodation, number of holds, number and size of hatches, length of ship, rise of floor and details of engines and boilers.

Douze Sonnets et un Poème de Théo Varlet, translated by Malcolm Maclaren (Lillie: Mercure de Flandre), contains both the original text and Mr. Maclaren's versions of 12 sonnets, some of them unrhymed and some with a fifteenth line, and one other poem in free verse. M. Varlet comes from Lille, and his poetry displays that feeling for nature which is commoner in Flemish poets, notably Verhaeren, by whom M. Varlet has obviously been influenced, than in French. Most of his sonnets start with a direct transcript of things seen out of doors, though that is often but a prelude to reflection, melancholy or aspiring. Without showing great originality, they have undeniable distinction and grace.

An Eighteenth Century Gentleman and Other Essays, by S. C. Roberts (London: Cambridge University Press. 6s.), is the result of the author's study of Dr. Johnson and the literature of the eighteenth century. The "Eighteenth Century Gentleman" is George Lyttleton, first lord of that name, whose literary style, says Mr. Roberts, resembles nothing so much as a combination of Horace Walpole and the Prince Consort. There are three essays on Johnson, and two imitations of Boswell, excellently done. The final essay on Lord Macaulay comes as a fitting climax to the presentation of the eighteenth century in the previous pages. The whole attitude of Macaulay's writings is that of one who looked upon all previous centuries as struggling valiantly to produce that paragon, the England of the nineteenth century.

A Kentish Childhood

The Small Years, by Frank Kendon. London: Cambridge University Press. 6s.

SOME books are so good that one does not wish to review them at all. They are reflected in one's thought perfectly, as a landscape is reflected without a flaw in a still lake; even the ripple of appreciation will disturb the dual picture and confuse it, Mr. Kendon's memories of an uncommonly happy childhood in a small Kentish village belong to this order. Why say more than that? "The Small Years" is a little masterpiece.

Distance lends such enchantment or pain to the view of our childhood that to record his memories is one of the hardest tasks an author can set himself. It seems so easy; yet at every moment, when the glint of childhood reappears, an adult shadow of idealization or sentimentalization falls upon it. It was the elder Wordsworth who tacked the "trailing clouds of glory" onto the child's nightgown. One has only to contrast the misty landscape of one's mood when reading "Dream Children" or "They," with those detailed and real corners of one's own childhood that are still hot and luminous in memory.

Other Viewpoints

"High Wind in Jamaica" has come closer to fact than most works in its rendering of the detached self-possession of childhood; but Mr. Hughes' own cleverness and flashing perspicacity are as adult and sophisticated as Barrie's parental twilight. Mr. H. E. Bates is another writer who is acutely aware of the child's emotions, but he has isolated the child's sensitiveness from that most important accompaniment, its profound sense of abiding safety.

Mr. Kendon, I think, has avoided these dangers, and particularly the latter. This is a considerable achievement. He has not only expounded our early world, but has enlivened it with an exact and delicate configuration. In marking the limits of that little 10-mile saucer of Kentish woods, cottages and fields where, as a child of five, he wandered, he has made a contribution to the geography of memory which is as fascinating and exciting in its degree as the adventures of Cabot and Columbus in the great centuries of discovery.

Mr. Kendon is faithful. One recognizes that mysterious hall cupboard, those gnarled local worthies who seem to the child as permanent as the hills, that god-like grandfather with his fierce nonconformity, his awful kindness, his impersonal rebukes. One remembers the smell of cake in country cottages, that sense of entering another land as one climbed the stile into the coppice, that first shock and quick adaptation when the woodman cut the coppice down. One knew the comfort of being put to bed, and the stream of grotesque figures that passed before the eyes during the rapid minutes before sleep, the joy of the prism with its smooth edges, the pretense that you were a lion and the table a den, without ceasing to be in your undeceived vision an ordinary table for all that.

A Choice of Memories

The charm of the Kendon's book does not lie in the mere record of such memories. Memory and memory alone might be tedious. He recognizes that at best it can be only fragmentary and he does not make the common mistake of remembering too much, or of remembering "with advantages." His method is to bind one glistening fragment to the next by a precise chord of comment, as a spider weaves his web, so that what has been irremediably forgotten is yet artfully indicated by the very gaps in the pattern. The whole web appears to us in his pages as a shimmering emanation, something clearer to us, but still retaining that which for most of us must now ever be its essential quality of elusiveness.

He leads us back to retaste the things that nourished our lives: "a list of discoveries whose significance was felt but not understood then, a list of new experiences. . . . I know that I was more myself after that shock of experience when first our Wood was cut down; more myself after I had felt awe of the cuckoo. And every cloud that I saw go marching mysteriously by across the heavens, and every silent summer instant in the fields that has impressed me, every first primrose and white violet that surprised me, every incident in fact that I remember now, had some addition to make."

There you have the delicacy and cadence of Mr. Kendon's intent. If it were praised more this perfect little evocation might vanish.

V. S. P.

Mrs. Rowlandson

The Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $1.25.

ONE of the numerous books called forth by the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is a new edition of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson's "Narrative of Captivity." This republication is called the Lancaster Edition, and bears on its title page a copy of the seal of the town of Lancaster, Mass.

Mrs. Rowlandson's narrative is the autobiographical record of the harrowing experiences of the minister's wife in Lancaster, when she was captured by the Indians in 1675, forced to travel with them for nearly 12 weeks, and finally ransomed and returned to her own people. Mrs. Rowlandson's narrative was first published in 1682, and since then it has gone repeatedly into new editions. To quote from the preface by Frederick Lewis Weis, "very few books in any age or tongue, if we except the masterpieces of literature, have been distinguishd with more editions. More than 30 reprints attest the popular interest in this modest story of personal experience. Of the first edition no copy is thought to exist; only one or two copies of the other early editions have survived; even a copy of one of the many later editions is now so rare as to command a great price in the book auctions." The present edition, which is embellished on the cover with a cut from the 1773 edition and contains a map of Mrs. Rowlandson's "Removes," is limited to 1500 copies.

"In Search of Scotland," by H. V. Morton (Dodd, Mead, New York: $3), must stand high for its faithful picture of bewitching scenes in the Highlands, its colorful portrayal of incidents he chanced to see and its glowing enthusiasms over mountains, glens and rills. No mere record of the Scott country this, nor a hackneyed story of the Burns land, but a pulsating narrative of a journey by car from the border up the east coast and from Inverness down the west, snatching glimpses of misty isles and lingering long enough to catch the music of the mountain torrents and hear the quaint stories of a rugged people.

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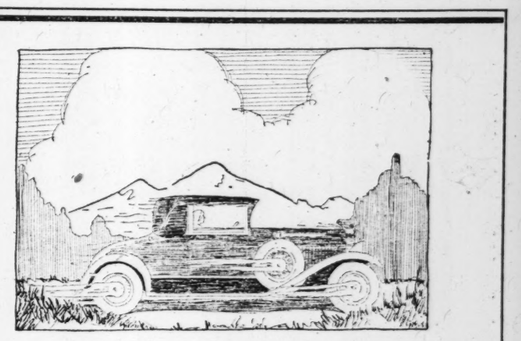
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Steel Again Leads—Many Good Gains—Brokers Are Mildly Bullish

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market broke out of the rut in which it had been confined for two days with a brisk upturn in today's short session.

Popular trading shares were bid up 1 to 5 points, as professional operations for the advance were encouraged by the complete drying up of offerings in yesterday's decline, resulting in a rally before the close. Shorts who had put out experimental lines recently rushed to cover their commitments.

The market continued a highly professional affair, in the absence of decisive business news, with affairs generally in the grip of summer slump. A moderately cheerful tone was maintained in the week-end business and trade reviews, however, which served to bolster bullish sentiment.

Some Good Gains

Such pool favorites as Case and Vanadium rose about 5 points. General Motors, one of the more stable issues in which a strong speculative group has been working, rose more than a point. Radio was bid up a point or so early in the session, but the move in this issue petered out toward the finish.

U. S. Steel was again brought forward as a leader, as it was late yesterday, and sent up more than 2, partially in response to fairly pleasing forecasts of the second quarter earnings, to be disclosed next Tuesday. American Telephone was a strong feature of the late trading, rising more than 3 points. Sponsors of the move in this issue assert that there has been a steady stream of investment accumulation in it of late, and that it should do better marketwise after the expiration of the rights, Aug. 1.

The rise again carried the general level to prices well into the peak area reached late last week, when the technical reaction set in.

Commission house sentiment continued in the main mildly bullish, although several looked for further irregularity.

News from the oil industry was a little less favorable. The code of marketing practices appeared jeopardized by the withdrawal of Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation, and the curtailment program in the Darsto Creek field, Texas, appeared to have broken down completely, for the moment at least.

Rails Are Irregular

Earnings statements coming to hand continued to show numerous exceptions to the downward trend. In the assortment of June net operating income reports from railways, Missouri Pacific's was conspicuous, approximating the results of June of a year ago. Reports from the steel industry included announcement that Youngstown Sheet would maintain operations at the present rate next week.

The rails were irregular. Chesapeake & Ohio and Chesapeake Corporation closed 1¾ higher, but Union Pacific was off nearly 3, and Atchison 1, having been down 3½. General Electric, Public Service of New Jersey and American Can closed up 1 to 2 points.

Radio lost all of an early rise of a point. The close was firm. Total sales aggregated 900,000 shares.

Bonds Are Firm

Trading in listed bonds today was characteristic of a half-day summer session. Price movement was lethargic and the volume of sales diminished.

The prices of the highest grade issues were fairly well maintained, although some were inclined to ease. Carrier bonds showed a mixed trend with Atchison 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s, and Union Pacific 4s tending upward, Great Northern 7s, St. Paul 5s of 1975, dipped. St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s were active and firm.

Firmness of French 7s, which have been rising steadiiy most of the week and have been unusually active, together with the strength of Mexican issues, featured foreign bond dealings. Mexican 4s rose nearly two points and Mexican National Railway 4½s advanced on the announcement that international bankers had reached an agreement with the Mexican Government for settlement of the defaulted bonds aggregating $500,000,000.

Stock privilege issues were buoyant in sympathy with stocks. United States Governments were dull and steady.

...KETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; U. S. Steel leads advance.

Bonds: Steady; high-grade rails firm.

Curb: Firm; American Gas & Electric rallies 10 points.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; leading Europeans advance.

Cotton: Higher; dry weather Southwest.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; high temperatures Northwest, good export business.

Corn: Firm; hot weather in all states; good cash demand.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,657,565	$1,989,787
Net oper inc	438,213	516,506
6 mos gross	8,997,342	10,861,090
Net oper inc	1,888,859	2,620,202

PERE MARQUETTE

	1930	1929
June gross	$3,088,903	$4,172,152
Net op inc	366,721	822,291
Surp af chgs	201,377	713,533
6 mos gross	19,400,028	23,071,691
Net op inc	2,114,510	4,728,418
Surp af chgs	1,075,422	3,921,670

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1930	1929
June gross	$328,828	$422,467
Net op inc	159,972	216,983
Surp aft chgs	158,071	198,057
6 mos gross	1,961,917	2,581,059
Net op inc	830,597	1,326,979
Surp aft chgs	786,538	1,228,008

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,862,166	$2,097,591
Net oper inc	154,145	184,491
6 mos gross	11,083,241	12,059,213
Net oper inc	1,008,507	662,491

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$869,743	$1,046,249
Net op inc	66,760	122,131
6 mos gross	4,981,934	5,421,273
Net op inc	86,088	73,788

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	July 26	July 25
37⅝	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	1300	27½	27	27½	26⅞	
34¾	29¾	..	Addressograph	400	32	21⅞	32	..	
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	600	12½	12	12½	11	
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	30½	28	30½	26¼	
156⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	10800	121⅞	118⅜	120⅝	118⅝	
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..	
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
135¼	18	..	Alleghany	3800	22¾	22½	22½	..	
96¼	84⅞	5½	All pf xw xxx	200	85	85	85	..	
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf ww xl	400	91½	90½	90½	90	
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1500	274	270	273	272	
68	48⅛	3	Allis Chal	2900	58	57⅞	57⅞	57	
42¼	24	3	AL Port Cem	100	25	25	25	..	
31½	18	2	Amerada	1400	24½	23¾	24½	23⅝	
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	1000	33½	33¼	33⅜	32½	
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	600	32¾	32	32¾	31¾	
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2200	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
156½	108⅛	4	Am Can	23100	133⅜	131¼	132⅞	131¼	
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	1300	60⅜	59¾	60	59⅝	
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	1700	46¾	46	46	45¼	
59½	33½	..	Am Encaustic	400	39¼	38¼	39¼	38⅝	
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	7700	73½	72⅝	72⅞	71⅝	
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	107	
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	95	95	95	..	
33⅝	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	16	16	16	16	
34⅞	17⅛	..	Am Hide pf	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	..	
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	200	35	35	35	35	
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1200	35⅞	35½	35⅞	34⅜	
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	400	33½	33⅜	33⅛	33	
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	20	70¾	70	70¾	70¾	
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	2800	92	91	92	89¾	
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	900	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅜	
37	15¼	..	Am Renub	400	20⅛	20	20⅛	..	
100¾	48	2§	Am Roll M	1000	58⅛	56¼	58⅛	50½	
67⅜	52½	5	Am Sal Raz	100	61½	61½	61½	61⅜	
79⅛	53	4	Am Smelt	2000	67⅜	66⅝	67¼	66⅝	
22½	6⅝	..	Am Solvents	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
274¼	200⅛	9	Am T&T	21100	219⅝	217	218½	216½	
225¾	16	..	Am T&T rts	46100	19¼	18¾	19	18¾	
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	1400	94¼	93½	94⅜	93	
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	6	6	6	..	
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	39	39	39	..	
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅜	
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	6500	51¼	50¾	51¼	51	
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	42	
29¼	19½	2	Arch Dan	100	21½	21½	21½	21¾	
..	..	..	Arch Dan pf	20	106½	106½	106½	..	
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill B	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	1600	3⅜	3	3	3¼	
20⅛	10	2	Art Loom	100	11	11	11	..	
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Appari	400	36½	36½	36½	36½	
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	800	35	35	35	34½	
242½	194	10	Atchison	500	219	216½	219	220	
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	3500	38⅞	38½	38¾	38⅛	
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28½	
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	400	129⅜	126	129¾	126	
60	52⅜	4.40	Aust Cred	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	..	
78	37	3	Auto Strop A	2300	80	77	78⅞	77	
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜	

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1500	25	24⅝	25	24⅜	
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	500	106¾	106½	106½	106⅜	
84½	63	7	Bangor & A	100	74	74	74	..	
20¾	13¾	2	Barker Bros	100	17⅛	14½	14⅝	14⅛	
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	200	23¾	23¼	23½	23⅛	
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	2400	33	32	32¾	32	
66¼	31⅛	2	Best & Co	700	47½	47	47	46⅞	
110¼	75⅜	6	Beth Steel	4100	84	83¼	83½	83¼	
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	100	35	35	35	..	
33¼	18	..	Booth F lpf	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..	
90⅜	60¼	3	Borden	3000	80	79¼	80	79	
90⅛	23⅝	4	Borg Warner	4000	31⅜	30½	30¾	30	
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	5000	25	23¾	25	23½	
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..	
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	91	91	91	91	
66½	53	4	Bkyn-Queen pf	100	61½	61½	61½	61½	
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	15½	15½	15½	16⅜	
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	1200	9¾	9¼	9¾	..	
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	800	37⅜	36¾	37⅜	37½	
16⅜	7⅞	1	Budd Mfg	1200	10	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
14⅜	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1000	12⅞	12	12	12	
90	75	4	Buff & Sus pf	10	89½	89½	89½	..	
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	3000	37⅜	36	36⅞	36⅞	
100	89¼	7	Burns Br pf	30	92½	92½	92½	..	
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	35	35	35	..	
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	3000	78¾	77½	77⅝	76⅝	

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	1500	63	62⅜	62⅝	..	
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1⅛	
30	17	2	Campbell	100	20	20	20	..	
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	2000	56⅝	54¾	56⅜	55	
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67	
226⅞	184⅜	10	Can Pac	200	187¼	187¼	187¼	187	
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac n wi	300	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞	
28⅜	13	..	Capital Adm	400	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾	
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	2500	198⅝	193	197¾	193⅜	
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	800	64	63⅞	64	62⅝	
20	14⅜	..	Celen Corp	100	15	15	15	14¾	
30½	33½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	24	24	24	..	
..	..	6	Cerro de P	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	..	
67⅞	20½	4.20	Checker Cab	2000	28	26¾	28	26½	
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	1500	65	64	65	63¼	
241¾	171	10	Ches &Ohio	1000	190	189¾	189¾	188¼	
10	4¾	..	Chi & Alton	600	6	5¾	6	5⅜	
10⅝	4⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	6	..	6	6⅛	
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	800	11½	11	11½	11¼	
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41	
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	
46¼	20½	..	Chi M&SP pf	400	25¼	25	25¼	24¾	
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	600	75⅞	75	75⅞	75	
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	17	17	17	17¼	
67⅞	49½	2.40	Childs	100	53¾	53¾	53¾	..	
43	24	3	Chrysler	3500	31⅝	30⅝	31½	30⅝	
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	20	85	85	85	42	
13¼	5⅜	½	City Stores	100	7	7	7	..	
105	91¼	7	Cluett P pf	100	98	98	98	..	
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	179¾	177½	179¾	..	
64⅞	50	2½	Col Gas Palm	100	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	57¾	
25⅞	14⅝	..	Collins & A	200	23½	23	23½	22½	
92	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	87	87	87	..	
77	36½	2	Colo F & I	800	53¼	52½	52¾	50⅝	
87	58⅞	2§	Colum Gas	5000	64⅜	62½	64	63⅞	
110	104¼	..	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	106½	
199	108	6	Col Carbon	4000	147½	141½	142¼	140½	
37⅜	15⅜	2§	Col Graph	3000	19⅜	17⅞	19⅛	18⅜	
40¾	23¾	2	Com Cred	1000	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26	
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	800	34½	33¾	35⅛	33¾	
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	3000	29⅜	28	28¼	28¼	
20¼	12⅜	2	Coramwith So	2500	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼	
104¾	99	..	Coramwith pf	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101¼	
19¾	10⅛	..	Congoleum	100	13	13	13	13	
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	300	21	20⅞	21	20½	
136⅞	96⅝	4	Con Gas	2000	113⅜	111½	113	111¾	
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102¼	
2	7⅝	..	Con Textile	100	1	1	1	7⅛	
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	100	14	14	14	14	
8½	3¾	..	Container B	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	
7	3⅞	..	Cont Bak B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	1400	61¼	60	61¼	60	
37⅜	16⅛	2	Cont Dia Fib	1000	20⅞	20	20	19¾	
77⅝	46⅛	2.40	Cont Ins	100	60	60	60	59¾	
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2000	22⅛	21½	22	21½	
40⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	2500	25¾	25⅛	25¾	25⅜	
111⅜	140	7	Corn Prod pf	3000	98¾	97¾	98⅜	96⅝	
33	15½	..	Coty	100	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	
59⅜	38	..	Crown Cork	1200	50⅞	50½	50½	51	
65⅝	42¼	..	Cub Am S pf	20	42¼	42¼	42¼	44⅞	
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2300	7⅞	7½	7¾	7⅝	
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	300	10	10	10	9¾	

—D—

181	146	6	Del & Hud	100	160	160	160	..	
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	600	61	61	61	61	
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	7500	114⅞	112¾	114½	112½	

—E—

255¼	175¾	5§	East Kodak	4000	214⅞	212	214½	213	
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	800	25¼	25	25½	25	
94⅞	55⅛	3	Elec Auto Lit	1200	80	79	79⅝	78	
103½	49¼	1	Elec Bd&Sh	9000	73¼	72⅜	72¾	72	
66	39¼	2.40	Eng P S	100	53	53	53	52¾	
50¾	39¾	3	Equit Bldg	800	46¼	46⅛	46¼	46	
30¾	6½	..	Evans Auto L	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	40	15¾	15	15¾	15	
50½	34¼	3	Fairb Morse	1300	40	39	40	39	
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	34⅞	
10½	7	..	Fifth Ave B	10	9	9	9	8½	
33⅛	19¾	1.60	Firestone	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21	
5½	2⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21	6½	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	
213⅜	67½	..	Fisk Rub Ipf cv	40	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	8	
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	2500	87	86½	87	86½	
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	100	35⅜	35½	35⅜	35	
57⅜	16⅛	4	Fox A	16000	48¾	48	48⅜	47½	
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	4400	46¾	45½	45⅞	45	

—G—

111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	900	88	86¼	88	85¾	
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	600	46⅞	46	46⅞	45	
38½	16¾	2	Gen Bronze	100	19	19	19	18⅞	
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	42	41	42	..	
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	21200	72½	70⅞	72¼	71¼	
117⅛	113⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	800	55½	55⅛	55½	55	
18⅜	8	1½§	Gen G&E A	100	14½	10	10	9⅞	
111	100	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..	
59⅜	40¼	3§	Gen Mills	300	45½	45¼	45½	45½	
96⅛	92⅜	5	Gen Motors spl	600	95½	95¼	95½	95	
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	91200	47	45⅞	46⅞	45¾	
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	..	
52¾	30⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	100	36½	36½	36½	..	
21¾	8¾	..	Gen O Ad	100	12	12	12	12	
51¼	30	..	Gen Theatres	1200	35	34¼	34¾	34¾	
106⅞	75⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	1000	79	78	78	78½	
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	2000	78⅝	77	78⅜	78	
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	2800	84⅞	81½	83½	82⅝	
82½	66⅞	7	Gimbel pf	300	71	71	71	..	
38	15⅞	2§	Glidden	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	17⅞	
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	10	10	10	9⅞	
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1200	41⅜	40½	41	40⅞	
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	600	66¼	65	66⅛	65½	
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
59⅞	18	3	Granby	200	23¾	23½	23¾	28	
52	30	1	Grand Silver	100	39	39	39	39	
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	200	15⅞	14⅜	15⅞	15¼	
43½	34¾	3	Grand Union pf	100	42⅜	41½	42⅜	..	
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	100	32½	32½	32½	32½	
102	77¼	1	Grt Nor pf	100	82	82	82	82	
34½	19⅜	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	19½	19⅜	19½	19⅜	
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	9000	15½	14⅞	15¼	15	

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	700	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¾	
28½	26	1¾	Hack pf A	10	28	28	28	28	
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	400	18½	17⅞	18	18⅜	
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	23	23	23	..	
98	85	7	Hanna Ipf	60	91	91	91	91	
72¼	50	2	Harbison	200	52	51	51	53	
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	200	14¼	14	14¼	14	
61	54	2§	Hawaiian P	100	52	52	52	..	
29	9⅞	2	Houdaille B	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	
116⅞	82½	..	Housatonic	1000	89½	86½	88½	85⅝	
41⅞	25½	4§	Howe Sound	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	27½	
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	200	46⅜	46½	46⅜	46⅜	
62⅞	26⅜	5	Hudson Mot	300	35⅜	34⅞	34⅞	35	
26⅜	13	2§	Hupp oMtors	600	18	14½	14½	15	

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	117½	
32	19⅜	2	Ind Ord G	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅛	
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	400	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	600	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13¾	
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	100	205	205	205	..	
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	200	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
39¼	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	100	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	..	
7½	3⅝	..	Intercon Rub	500	3½	3½	3½	..	
8½	4½	..	Int Agri	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	800	183	182	183	..	
14½	5	..	Int Combus	300	7¼	..	6	7⅛	7¼
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	400	67	66	67	63	
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	1000	84⅞	83½	84½	83½	
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	300	39⅜	39	39	39½	
44¾	21	1	Int Nickel	1000	25⅜	24⅞	25	25	
31½	17	2.40	Int P&P A	300	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	..	
22¾	11¾	..	Int P&P B	100	15	15	15	..	
86	70	7	Int P&P pf	300	77⅞	77½	77⅞	77¼	
58¾	35¾	3	Int Print Ink	100	39	39	39	..	
47	34	3	Int Print I ctf	100	35	35	35	35	
45¾	36	6	Int Salit	1200	39¼	38¾	39½	39	
114¼	105	7	Int Silver pf	50	105	105	105	..	
77⅛	40½	2	Int Tel & Tel	1500	47½	46⅞	47½	46¼	
28⅞	15⅜	1	Interlake	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	
29½	15	..	Iron Prod	100	15	14	14	..	
43	27	1.60	Island Oil & S	1100	29½	28¾	29	28⅞	
39¾	7	..	Jewel Tea	100	51	51	51	..	
148¾	70	3	Johns Man	300	88¾	87½	88½	86¼	

—K—

38⅞	22½	2	Kelsey Wh	800	33	32¾	33	32½	
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	400	18⅞	18¼	18¾	18¾	
89	72	6§	Kendall pf	40	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	1500	41	39⅞	40½	40	
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
9⅜	7⅜	..	Kresge D S	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
36¾	26¼	1.60	Kresge	400	29⅜	29	29¼	29⅜	
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	1200	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	1000	26¼	25¾	26¼	25⅞	

—L—

29½	21¼	.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Lower Retail Prices May Stimulate Consumption —Another Wage Cut

Industrial and trade activity show but slight change. Sentiment, however, continues to improve, with many observers declaring that the low point of the depression is past and finding factors which promise an entry of business into upward channels.

The fact that the benefits of lower prices for commodities are at last reaching the buying public is felt to be a factor pointing to increased demand for products. On the other hand, the uncertainty over the wage situation has been heightened by a 10 per cent cut in the wage schedule of National Cash Register Company, following a similar reduction recently by Chrysler Corporation.

Earnings statements coming to hand show in most instances declines, as compared with a year ago, but many companies reported better earnings for the June quarrer than for the first three months of this year.

Carloadings Still Small

Carloading reports continue along the same lines as in several weeks, showing for the latest reported week a gain over the preceding week, but declines as compared with the 1929 and 1928 similar periods.

Crude oil output declined this week, compared with the previous week.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $9,400,619,000, a decrease of 12.8 per cent from last week, and of 27.1 per cent from the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds totaled $73,-737,000 this week, comparing with $85,-700,000 last week and $69,023,000 for the like period a year ago.

Business for the week ended July 19, measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, increased 16 per cent over the previous week, but was lower than in the similar week of 1929. Wholesale prices showed little change from the preceding week. Compared with a year ago, these prices register a decline of 16 per cent, however.

Reports from Other Countries

Improved peso exchange and continuance of good crop weather are among factors favoring the business outlook in Argentina. The last week or two has witnessed no material advance, however.

With import demand below normal and domestic trade dull, the Brazilian business situation also continues unsatisfactory.

France's foreign trade for June again resulted in an adverse balance.

Trade activity in the Netherlands appears to be at fairly good levels, though hampered, of course, by world conditions. It is believed that the recession in the Netherlands is nearing its end. Unemployment is not widespread, though a number of small factories are closed.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market developed a better tone this week, though its progress was irregular. Some investment houses noted an increase in public participation. Brokers' loans decreased $17,000,000.

The stock market began the week quietly at London, with industrial issues depressed. Reflecting the improvement in Wall Street, however, the London stock market turned upward about midweek and held its gains well until late in the week.

Trading on the Paris Bourse was restricted this week, the early sessions being extremely dull. An advance got under way later in the week, but activity continued on a small scale.

Prices on the Berlin Boerse were weak during the last several days. Bear attacks on international issues were features late in the week. These attacks were attributed both to domestic and foreign interests, and caused many declines approximating 10 points.

AMERICAN CAN NOW IN FORIEGN FIELD

NEW YORK—Organization of the British Can Shares, Inc., a Delaware corporation, reveals that for the first time in history the American Can Company is to act in an advisory capacity and have substantial stock interest in a European company manufacturing cans, known as the British Can Company, Ltd. British Can Shares, Inc., will own substantial interest in the British Can Company, Ltd., one of the largest manufacturers of containers for fruits, vegetables and meats in the British Isles.

The British Can Shares, Inc., has an authorized capitalization of 500,000 shares, no-par value, represented by 10-year voting trust certificates, voting trustees being: H. W. Phelps, R. M. McMullen, Charles E. Green, George K. Morrow and Harry Craver.

British Can Company, Ltd., has the exclusive license in British Isles in connection with can making and canclosing machinery, owned or controlled by the American Can Company and vacuum patents and processes, owned or controlled by the Thermokept Corporation.

SMALLER NET SHOWN IN RAILROAD INCOMES

NEW YORK (AP)—June net operating income of railroads continue to show, with a few exceptions, decreases from figures for the corresponding month last year. Among the exceptions were the Texas & Pacific, with an increase of $75,386, and the Gulf Coast Lines, with an increase of $27,064.

Railroads reporting net operating income, with comparative figures for June last year, included:

	1930	1929
Missouri Pacific	$1,401,112	$1,454,354
Boston & Maine	1,018,300	1,124,725
Texas & Pacific	661,552	586,166
Gulf Coast Lines	204,734	177,670
Internat. Gt. North'n..	26,710	145,970
Del Lackaw & Westn..	973,219	1,312,843
Delaware & Hudson	401,440	173,727
Chicago & East'n Ill...	211,157*	84,424

*Deficit.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK—Construction of all classes, except highways, proposed throughout the country during the last week aggregated $43,883,000, compared with $45,042,000 in the preceding week and $55,400,000 in the corresponding week last year. Construction Daily reports. School building plans, totaling $7,-547,000, were well ahead of the previous week and last year.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE

Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $68,766 after interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with $41,453 in the previous quarter, and $61,012 in the June quarter of 1929. Six months' net loss was $110,219, compared with $27,963.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Allegh '50s rct	96	96
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	105¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am P Pow 5s	87½	87½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	77	77
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160½	164
Am T& T col 5s '46	105⅞	105⅞
Am T & T '65	105⅞	105⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107¾	107¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91¾	91¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅞	82⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92½	92½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	131	131
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅝	73⅜
B&O 1sct 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86⅝	86⅜
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103¾
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100½
B&O cv 4½s	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105¼	105¼
B&M '55s	99⅜	99⅜
Boston & Me 5s '67	99⅜	99⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	36	36
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅛	97
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101	101
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Nat 5s Oct	103⅜	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅞	89⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 et	103	102½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102¼	102½
Can Nat July 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	50	50
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107½	107½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54½	54¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86⅛	96⅛
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98½	98½
Chi Railway 5s '27	84	84
Chi, RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅝	98⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	95⅞	95⅞
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	100⅛	100⅛
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	96
Cleve CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colonial Oil 6s	64⅛	60¼
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅛	102⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	107
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102¾	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	54	54
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅜	94⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105½	105½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92	92
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	55	55
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	65⅛	65⅛
Fla East Coast 5s '74	47¼	47¼
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	25	25
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅜	93⅜
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	99⅜	99⅞
Great Northern 5s '73 C	106½	106¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	111½	111½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66½	66⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅛	100⅜
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77¾	77¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	94⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¼	99¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¾	64¾
Int Paper 6s '55	87¼	87¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110½	110½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97¼	97¼
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	96½	96½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77½	77½
Keith 6s '46	83	83
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	89¾	89⅝
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	96¾	96¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	93⅛	93⅛
Met Edison rfg 6s '52	104⅝	104⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79⅜	79
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100⅞	100⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¼	102¾
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	100
Nat Acme 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	97⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
NYC M C col 3½s '98	80	80
NY Chi & EtL 4½s '78	97½	97½
N Y Chi & Stl 5½s '74	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78⅜	78⅜
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105⅞	105⅞
NY NH&H 6s '48	122½	122½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106⅞
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67⅜	67⅜
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	97¾	97¾
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106⅜	106⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Penn R R 4½ D	97	96⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101⅛	101⅛
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109½
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Pere Marq 4½s	99⅜	99⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅝	100⅜
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99½	99
Pitts C C&St L 5s A '70	109½	109½
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	109½	109½
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93	92¾
" & G 4½s '67	100½	100½
Pub Svc E&G '70	100⅛	100⅛
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¾	98¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96	96
Remington Rand 5½s ww	98¾	98¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅞	90¾
Richfield Oil 6s	88½	88½
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅞	90¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¾	102¾
Seabd A L con 6s '45	59	59
Seabd All Fla Rv 6s A '35	44¼	44
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99½	99½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101⅜	101½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101⅛	101¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅜	98¼
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅜	99
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	111½	111½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99¼	99¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s'47	107	106¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¾	104½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110½	110½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102¾
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102½	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¾	47½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26⅝	26⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '28 ww	109½	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅝	102¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86	85⅞
Va Ry 5s '62	106⅜	106⅜
Wabash 5s B '76	100¾	100¾
Warner Bros Picts 6s	99⅞	99⅞
Western Electric 5s '44	104	103¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s 1960	104	103¾
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91½	91½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	104¼	104¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 26	Last July 25
1st 4¼s '47	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.8
4th 4¼s '38	103	103	103	103.1	103.
US 3¾s '43	101.20	101.20	101.20	102.20	101.30
US 3¾s '47	101.26	101.29	101.26	101.29	..
US 5s '54	108.18	108.18	108.18	108.18	..
US 4¼s '52	112.30	112.30	112.30	112.30	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85¾	85⅞
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	99½
Akershus 5s '63	93⅞	93⅞
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99¼	99⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	98
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98⅝
Australia 4½s '57	78	78
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Australia 5s '57	88½	88¼
Austria (Gov 7s '43	104¼	104¼
Austria (Upper 6½s '57	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110	110
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109½	109¼
Berlin 6s '58	91	91
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91¾	91¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90½	90½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72	72
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88	87⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105⅞
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89	89
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	75⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	75⅝
Breda 7s ww	77⅞	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	101
Bremen 7s '35	103⅜	103⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	80	80
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81½	81½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85½	85¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	104¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88½	88⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90¼	89¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	75½	75½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99	99
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86	86
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 1045s	94	94
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110¼	110¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109½	109½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93⅜	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	101	101
Duke Power 6s	104⅞	104⅞
Dutch E I 5½s Nov '53	102⅜	102⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¾	91¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	94	94
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119½	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124½	124½
Gelsenh Min 6s	96¼	96¼
Gerb 7s '49	106	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93⅜	93⅜
Germ G E 6s '48	93	93⅞
Germ G E 7s '45	104⅛	104⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¾	101¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94	94
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95½	95½
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅛	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	105⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85⅛	85⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅞	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106	106
Medellin 6½s '54	71	71
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Minas 6½s '58	69	68¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	101⅛	101⅛
New So Wales 5½s '57	83½	83⅛
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92⅜
Norway Bank 5s '67	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	103
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅛	90⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	93
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102¾	102¾
Pernambuco (State 7s '47	80	78
Peru 6s '60	71¼	71
Peru 6s '61	71⅜	71⅜
Poland 7s '47	85	85
Poland 8s '50	94¼	94¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¾	104¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	98⅜	98¾
Rumania 7s	83	83
Rhine West '53 ww	90¾	90¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¾	89¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¾	96⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	73
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	98	98
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67	66⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¾	90¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Ruhr 6s	82½	82½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109¼	109¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	92¼	92
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86½	85⅞
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104¾	104½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¼	107¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105½	105½
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87⅛	87⅛
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	94	94
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	96¼	95½
Warsaw 7s '58	76⅞	76⅞
Westphalia El 6s '53	83½	83½

FALL RIVER CLOTH BUYING RESTRICTED BY SAGGING PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Sagging prices chilled buying enthusiasm in the cloth market, and this week's sales total is reported as only moderate.

The bulk of the business has been confined to 36-inch goods. Sateens have figured only slightly in the trading, with the 4:37s selling at from 6⅝ to 8¾ cents, and the 4:70s, from 7⅝ to 7¾ cents.

Prices are practically the same as of a week ago. Production was somewhat heavier this week than last, the fine goods mills reopening after a week's shutdown.

Current quotations on standard printcloth constructions are as follows: 38½-inch., 64x60s, 6c; 39-inch., 56x44s, 5⅞c; 27-inch., 64x60s, 4⅝c; 27-inch., 56x52s, 4⅝c, and 25-inch., 40 x32s, 2⅞c.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It would be unfortunate if the rise in stocks went too fast and too far at this time in anticipation of improvement in business, which it is evidently discounting. Such a movement would only invite another relapse. The important thing is that liquidation has been completed, that stocks have passed to hands able and willing to hold them and that the market evidently points the way toward better times.

Clark, Childs & Co., Boston: It would occasion no surprise if the market accomplished little or nothing in the near future while recent gains are being consolidated, but the real trend is upward and representative stocks acquired at present prices should eventually show good profits.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: We believe the present price level of securities offers opportunities for profitable commitments.

Jackson Brothers, Boesel & Co., New York: The stock market for the time being appears to have drifted into a narrow trading range. Should concerted attempts be made to extend temporary declines, we look for important support.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: It is inconceivable that leaders with the courage, money and vision necessary to sponsor the present upward move are going to stop operations until prices are considerably higher than at present. Now is a good time to buy.

Pask & Wallbridge, New York—Although fundamental conditions remain unchanged, there is a perceptible improvement in sentiment. Stock market pools are resuming activity. Investment purchases are justified around present levels.

Paine, Webber & Co.—However inviting may be the appearances ,we cannot conscientiously advise a broadly bullish stand.

Livingston & Co.—For the immediate future there is not much likelihood of any great change in the market, and it is apt to pursue a course of alternating rallies and declines, but with good buying coming into leading stocks on the latter.

Public Utility Earnings

BARCELONA TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
(In pesetas)

	1930	1929
June gross	8,193,530	7,994,164
*Bal aft exp	5,268,395	4,597,663
6 mos gross	54,157,557	50,918,167
*Bal aft exp	36,570,623	34,510,144

*Before depreciation, interest, amortization, etc.

WILLYS-OVERLAND PROFIT

Willys-Overland Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $151,704, including recovery of the prior years' taxes and other items amounting to $1,402,046 and after depreciation, interest and other charges. This compares with $4,155,478 in the first half of 1929. Net for the six months ended June 30 is equal to $1.08 a share on the 140,617 shares of 7 per cent preferred, compared with $1.20 a share, par $5, on 2,996,754 shares of the common in the first half of 1929 after preferred dividends.

NEW ENGLAND POWER

New England Power Association reports for June consolidated net income available for dividends and reserves of $887,062, compared with $757,353 in June, 1929, an increase of $129,708. Net for the six months ended June 30, 1930, amounted to $5,894,744, compared with $4,889,444, and for the 12 months ended June 30, 1930, net of $11,972,271, compared with $9,228,734, a gain of $2,743,536.

MELVILLE SHOE NET GAINS

Melville Shoe Company for the first half reported a net profit of $955,705, equal to $2.33 a share, compared with $727,069, or $1.80 a share, in the first half last year.

Beatrice Creamery Enjoying Period of Rapid Expansion

Absorbed 41 Companies Last Year—Adding More in 1930—Excellent Financial Position—Current Earnings Satisfactory

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 74

There seems to be an ever-increasing demand for milk, butter, ice cream, cheese and other dairy products. The American public is well sold on the idea of a substantial proportion of protein and butter-fat foods on their daily menu, and as for the attractions of ice cream and ice cold milk shakes in the summer time there is no need to expatiate. In this field are three or four large organizations, which dominate the industry and one of these is Beatrice Creamery Company.

The business of this concern was started as a partnership in 1891 at Beatrice, Neb., under the name Haskell & Bosworth and incorporated with a capital of $100,000. It was reincorporated in 1905, under Iowa laws, and in 1924 incorporated in Delaware. In recent years the company has had unusually rapid growth, and, judging by the large number of acquisitions since the last annual report, sales may easily pass the $100,000,000 mark for the current year.

1929 a Record Year

Originally Beatrice Creamery confined its activities to the making and selling of creamery butter and the packing and distribution of eggs, but scope of operations was widened gradually until today its products include cream, butter, various forms of milk, ice cream, eggs and dressed poultry. It had 146 plants at the last annual report, including 31 creamery plants, 59 ice cream plants, 37 milk plants, eight cold storage plants, and 11 exclusive distributing branches, covering sections of 16 states.

In the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1930, the company made the best showing in its history with sales totaling $83,681,000, a gain of 57 per cent over the 1928-29 fiscal volume, while net income increased 62 per cent, showing that even in a year of big expansion through absorption of new units, there was no loss of efficiency. Last year 41 companies were acquired, and since the beginning of the present fiscal year some 18 other dairy concerns have been purchased for stock or cash. The management states that it plans to continue a conservative expansion program.

Growth in Sales Rapid

An idea of the company's growth is indicated by a comparison of the sales of its principal products in the last three years:

Sales—years ended Feb. 28:	1930	1929	1928
Butter (pounds)	95,837,327	65,194,441	58,529,714
Ice cream manufactured (gallons)	5,267,187	3,409,161	984,234
Eggs (dozens)	57,119,285	15,714,612	12,448,044
Milk (gallons)	21,022,609	12,101,472	1,995,714
Cheese (pounds)	3,206,429	2,764,597	2,526,104
Poultry (pounds)	9,170,845	1,852,672	1,837,750

Most of the company's butter is sold under trade names, "Meadow Gold" and "Holland" directly to grocers hotels and restaurants. Condensed milk, buttermilk and dried milk also add to sales and income.

Beatrice Creamery's margin of profit is small and its rate of turnover is rapid. Net in the last year was only about 2.9 per cent of gross sales, while on a volume of business $30,000,000 larger than the year before inventory at the close of the fiscal period was not quite $400,000 larger.

In the four-year period since 1926, sales of the company have expanded from $33,974,342 to $83,681,636, a gain of almost 250 per cent, while net income has risen from $1,005,525 to $2,-670,578, an increase of 265 per cent. In the same period, total assets more than doubled and so has surplus, while working capital, which equals about one-third of assets, has jumped about 190 per cent.

Accounting Policy

The management follows a conservative accounting policy. The charge-off under depreciation last year equaled $4.67 a share on the common stock. The balance sheet value of $13,279,608 placed on properties is after allowing $9,780,623 for depreciation, and according to a statement of C. H. Haskell, president, is many millions under the actual value.

Net earnings in the 1930 fiscal year of $2,670,578 is equal after preferred dividends to $7.43 a share on 281,973 shares of common. This compares with net in 1929 fiscal year of $1,523,-013 or $6.31 a share on 175,233 shares, $6.66 a share on 134,264 common shares in 1928, and $5.87 on 122,500 common shares in 1927.

The financial position of the company at the end of the last fiscal year was the best in its history, with cash alone sufficient to cover all current liabilities, and current assets of $9,-608,459 against current liabilities of $1,648,377 or a ratio of six to one. Working capital of $7,960,082 rose 53 per cent above the previous year.

The dividend record of Beatrice Creamery is an excellent one, with disbursements paid on the common stock in every year except one since 1905 when $70,000 was paid out, contrasting with payments in the last fiscal year of $1,201,274. Regular payments of from 6 to 10 per cent were made on the old common stock between 1906 and 1923, in addition to extras ranging from 7 to 11 per cent from 1914 to 1922. In the latter year, the stock was split two for one and a 75 per cent stock dividend paid. Quarterly dividends are now being paid of $4 annually.

No Decline in Earnings

It is understood that earnings for the current year have not been affected adversely by the busness depression, President Haskell stating recently that stockholders will be satisfied with the showing for the first half year, which will be published in September.

A comparison of the last four years pictures the company's growth:

Years ended Feb. 28:	1930	1929	1928	1927
Net sales	$83,681,636	$53,307,111	$52,744,029	$33,974,342
Operating profit	3,553,938	2,647,470	1,954,339	1,460,018
Net income	2,533,499	1,561,929	1,159,046	1,005,525
Common dividends	854,681	564,101	612,500	612,500
Earned on preferred	34.02	23.58	19.91	21.39
Earned on common	7.43	6.31	6.66	5.87
Surplus for year	1,123,425	542,331	262,201	118,523
Current assets	9,608,459	6,431,834	5,614,220	4,843,030
Current liabilities	1,648,377	1,365,664	1,172,501	839,182
Ratio C. A. to C. L.	6.1-1	4.7-1	4.8-1	5.7-1
Working capital	7,960,082	5,066,170	4,441,719	4,003,848
P. & L. surplus	2,863,289	2,199,640	1,641,097	1,282,588
Total assets	25,932,672	19,542,262	15,889,739	12,979,228

YELLOW TRUCK CO. PROFIT INCREASES

NEW YORK—Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $1,437,863 after expenses, depreciation, etc., equivalent to $9.58 a share on 150,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

Allowing for only regular semiannual dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred, balance is equal to 43 cents a share (par $10) on combined 2,100,000 shares of Class B and the common. This compares with net in the first half of 1929 of $859,659, equal to $5.73 a share on 7 per cent preferred and after regular semiannual dividend requirements on preferred to 16 cents a share on combined Class B and common.

Net for the quarter ended June 30 was $1,332,019 after above charges, equal to $8.88 a share on preferred and 51 cents a share on combined Class B and common, compared with $105,844 or 70 cents a share on the preferred in the preceding quarter and $800,807 or $5.34 a share on the preferred and 25 cents a share on the combined Class B and the common in the June quarter of the previous year.

NEW RECORDS SHOWN IN ANNUAL REPORT OF PROCTER & GAMBLE

The action of directors of Procter & Gamble Company, big American manufacturer and distributor of soaps, glycerine and foodstuffs, in placing the common stock on a $2.40 annual basis,

The Radio Playhouse

The Week's Program Trend

Good Music and Tone Control

TWICE within the last month or so Roxy's Symphony Orchestra, directed by Joseph Littau, has played Ravel's "Boléro" over the air Sunday afternoon. The first performance brought so many letters of commendation that it was repeated a few weeks later. A week or so later still the New York Philharmonic Orchestra played the same at a Lewisohn Stadium concert. As this is written the "Boléro" is actually featured as part of the program at Roxy's "Cathedral of the Motion Picture" just off Broadway; part of the program for a whole week, and featured in the theater's advertising as one of the outstanding numbers of the week's program.

* * *

Just where radio begins and leaves off in arousing this popular demand for a great piece of music it is difficult to decide. No doubt the Philharmonic played it because it was always popular when Toscanini included it in his programs. Roxy repeated it because of requests by the radio audience, and thus assured of popular acceptance, not only gave it a week's run in his film house but also advertised it as an outstanding feature.

Here is proof, if any were needed, that radiocasting is enlarging the people's appreciation of good music. In between the countless and too often harrowing strains of jazz, music of classical design is "getting over." It is not merely played; it is also appreciated, and it is accepted, in an ever increasing degree, as not only likable but also praiseworthy. People actually write letters to the studio about it. Here and there a letter says, "Take it off the air," but the majority of letters ask for more of it.

* * *

All of which recalls certain articles in this paper some time back concerning music over the air as just plain music or as music reproduced. If memory is not tricky, there was nothing in those articles which allowed for the weight the major domo in the studio's control room could cast upon such an argument.

Now this control man sits behind a glass window through which he can see the performers but hear them only as the music is reproduced. It might be said that he tests the strains as they first go out over the air. If they are too loud, he softens them; if too soft, he strengthens them. At all times he is as wary as a cat in guarding against "blasting."

* * *

You know what blasting is. The first thought—something going off with a bang! in a quarry, or in these days, in that big hole next door to your office—is nearly correct in connection with radiocasting. For example, take that last high note in "Mother Machree"—everybody who can sing at all tries to take it. Suppose the thin-voiced tenor's vocal chords get out of control for even a slice of a second, and his tone as it was after his voice changed, suddenly and without the courtesy of a warning splits into a shrieking falsetto! Instantly the control man cuts it down, thus cutting out the blast—and unfortunately robbing the long-suffering audience of a good laugh.

* * *

Now we have a bone to pick with the control man. We think he is inclined, in standing foursquare against blasting, to lean over backward. There are times when a thundering rush of sound is part and parcel of the music. Cut an FF passage down to an F, or lower than that as is often done, and the music is not heard as it was written to be heard.

The closing bars of Ravel's "Bolero" are music that demands more appreciation by the control man. We heard both performances of it over WJZ. Each time the crescendo which mounts to a majestic climax seemed to be somewhat pathetic. It fell far short of the power demonstrated in the same passages when the "Bolero" was heard, in the open, at what must, in this case, be called first ear. Please, Mr. Control Man, let us have our FFs. If they blast, we can twirl the dial, switch off the set, or rush out of the house with our cars cupped in our hands. If they do not blast, then we have heard music reproduced with more likeness to the original.

* * *

If the control man will have a little faith in the announcements of radio receiver manufacturers, he will realize that it is no longer necessary for him to bother about tone control. Nowadays by playing with a push button one can manipulate the control to suit his own taste. Base or treble, as one prefers, may be boosted at will. The listener may "strike his own balance between highs and lows," as one announcement puts it—and those who "play" the market hope that a similar device may be developed for that purpose.

* * *

We may be mistaken, but it seems to us, from the announcements, that every "new" line of receivers has the most wonderful, the most perfect tone the world has ever heard or should, in all reason, hope ever to hear. On this desk lies another announcement, hot from the mails, from which we learn that the outstanding feature of a certain new line of receivers is "the truly marvelous Golden Voice which is said to be richer and clearer than any other previously known tone in radio history." Even a Byrd could go no farther south than that. But one need not bother about such an exaggeration. In a moment or so another announcement will come along to sing the praises of a tone even more marvelous. It is just too bad for radio receiver copy writers these days, if, upon arriving at the office, they discover that they have left that brief case of superlatives on the piano at the house.

* * *

And where once we had the silver-tongued orators in politics, now we have the golden-voiced singers in radio. Once upon a time there was a tenor named Joe White—and still is, as a matter of fact. There was also—and still is—an announcer named Phillips Carlin. Tenor White was singing to increase the sales of Silvertown tires. Announcer Carlin, imbued with the sometimes childish enthusiasm of his profession, announced that the orchestra's instruments were all made of silver, and Joe White was wearing a silver mask. For a long time Mr. White was known as the "Silver-Masked Tenor." Now he is just Joe White again, and singing on NBC programs as beautifully as he did behind the imaginary mask.

* * *

There is a smack of silver, too, in the report that Will Rogers earned $5000 for each of his recent Sunday night radiocasts. They say, also, that a Broadway stage star, offered $2000 for each program, insisted that he would not consider a penny less than the amount Will Rogers received. Thus radio furthers ambition. . . . P. S.—The actor did not get the job!

* * *

Report also has it that WABC, that is, the Columbia chain, paid $250,000 for the privilege of radiocasting the New York Philharmonic Orchestra concerts next season. Good music comes high, this time with wider benefit to a larger audience; for WOR, last season, radiocast these concerts locally, and WABC will place them on the Columbia chain.

* * *

One more financial note and we're through for the week. They say—don't ask us who "they" may be, for nobody ever knows—that Amos 'n' Andy are receiving $250,000 for the talkie they are making, plus a percentage of the profits. You can hear Andy now—"Eight million, ten million—."

* * *

Who'll join a movement to insist that the radio listener should be paid for listening?

L. A.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 31

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

"Symphonic Interlude" (CBS—T). Scherzo and Finale, Beethoven's "Fifth Symphony." 8.

Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Albert Coates, conductor (WOR). All-Wagnerian program. Duet from Act I of "Valkyrie," by Elsa Alsen, soprano, and Paul Althouse, tenor. 8:30.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). First and second movements of Lalo Symphony by Mr. Seidel. 10.

"The Cycle of the Dance" (WJZ Chain). Evolution of the dance from the seventeenth century to its development as a special art form in the ballet. Orchestra direction Cesare Sodero. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Opera and the classics. 11.

"Dream Boat" (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes by ensemble under Emery Deutsch. 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). The ladies and gentlemen of music. Wolf-Ferrari's "Suzanne," Wagner's "Hans Sachs," Grieg's "Solveig," Grainger's "Molly," Massenet's "Cid," Strauss's merry ladies of "Wine, Women and Song." 7:45.

Rhythmic Music

Fro-Joy Novelty Dance Program (General—CBS). 7.

Tip Top Club (Ward—CBS). Soloists, quartet and orchestra. 7:30.

Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). From Rye, N. Y. 8.

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). 9.

Elizabeth Sheridan, mezzo-soprano; Venuti and Lang, violin and guitar; male quartet; Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble (General Foods—WJZ—T). "Fairy Story by the Fire," solo by the wife of Frank Sheridan, American concert pianist; "Pretty Tricks," violin and guitar; "Yellow Dog Blues," Mr. Robison and Deep River Choir.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Paul Tremaine and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30, 12.

"The Speedway to Happiness" (NBC—KGO, KFI). Two pianos and soloist. 7.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KFI, KFSD). One hour. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"How Oswego Came Into Its Own" (Niagara Hudson—WEAF Chain). Classics by orchestra. 7:30.

"Herman Melville"; John Monnette, basso; Rondoliers Quartet (American Radiator—WEAF—T). All should be glad to meet the author of "Moby Dick" and "Ty-Tee." 9.

"The Serpent Stings" (Street & Smith—CBS—T). New series of detective stories. 9:30.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). The "nineties." 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Vaudeville and picture stars (RKO—WEAF Chain). 5.

Eighth Anniversary of Station WNAC, Boston (CBS—T). From a 250-watter atop a department store, this pioneer transmitter is now a thousand-watter and a key point supplying programs to a regional network of five stations known as the "Yankee Network." Forty-five minute program featuring the WNAC Augmented Orchestra of 22 pieces; WNAC Male Chorus; vocal soloists; Andrew Jacobsen, saxophonist; cello quartet. 8:45.

"Jack Frost's Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). "Show Hits of 1922," featuring music of Irving Berlin and Victor Herbert; solos by Oliver Smith, tenor; solos on the cymbalom, a large edition of a zither struck with hammers, by Manny Gross, including a special cadenza on Liszt's "Sixth Hungarian Rhapsody." 9:30.

Elliott Shaw, baritone; Victor Orchestra; Johnny Johnson's Orchestra (RCA Victor—WEAF—T). Quarter hour of American composers; popular half hour by Johnny Johnson; quarter hour Rubinstein review. 10.

Irving Kennedy, tenor; Gail Taylor, soprano; National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KOA). Classical hour. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

"Dandies of Yesterday" (WEAF—T). Old-time moonlight ballads by male quartet. 6:30.

Midweek Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet. 7.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" (WJZ Chain). Ten minutes of familiar ballads. 7:30.

"The Olympians" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Male quartet variety. 9:30.

Talks

"The Book Parade" (CBS—T). Weekly review by Harry Hansen. 5.

"Round the World" (WJZ—T). Sydney Greenbie, author-traveler. 5.

"Teddy Party" (Teddy—WEAF Chain). Children's stories. 5:30.

Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). 6:45; 11:45.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Frederic William Wile (CBS—T). Weekly political review. 8:15.

"Rienbern Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

"How America Guards Her Frontiers" (CBS—T). Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, in the National Forum period. 10:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Recitals

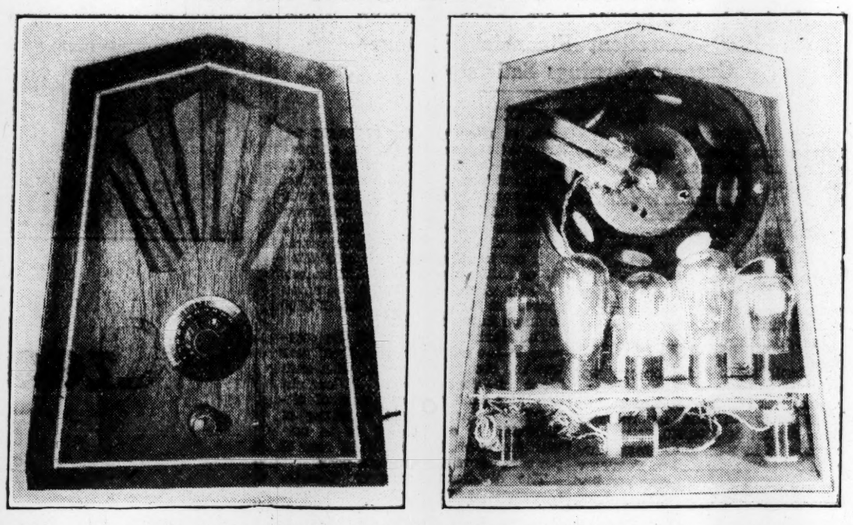
Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ. 12:30 a. m.

Popular Vocal

Breen and de Rose, voice, piano and ukulele (WJZ Chain). 5:15.

THE NEW MANTEL CLOCK TYPE RECEIVER



These Two Views of the Clock Mantel Set Show How It Looks as You See It Installed in the Home and Also, for the Technically Inclined, the Rear View Showing How the Various Units Are Located in the Small Space Permitted by This Type of Cabinet.

Enter the Clock Type Set!

By VOLNEY D. HURD

NECESSITY may be the mother of invention; at least, it seems to have determined a unique combination of sales and design in radio sets on the Pacific coast which is felt in the East as well. With the stock market slump last fall people started to withdraw the purchasing power. Radio, being a luxury, felt it first. The dealer was confronted with, "What can I sell?"

The regular sets representing from $125 to $250 meant a fair part of most people's annual budget, which could be saved during a dull period. Those who could afford to buy radios already had them. Then, whether through forethought or just for the fun of it, someone built a small set inside of a tiny cabinet, the whole thing being slightly larger than a standard mantel clock.

It was a logical thing to do. Looking at a separate dynamic speaker in a Gothic type of cabinet, the first thought would be to extend the cabinet down a bit lower and build therein the rest of a radio set on a small scale. Well, anyway, someone did it. It sold like hot cakes. They made more. They sold too. Soon some 20 manufacturers on the coast were making them. It saved their radio business and pulled it out of a slump. Why?

Well, these sets could list for around $50 without tubes. Some were slightly less and some ran up to $95. It meant that a person wanting a radio could get one for around $60 complete. That was a different story to many homes and they purchased clock type radios.

That was not all. Those people we mentioned who could afford to buy sets but already had them, found that this new miniature set made an ideal second set for the maid's room, playroom, bedroom, etc. Lots of them were sold for that purpose. Finally, the set is very light and therefore portable. And since so many summer camps are now wired for electricity, the mantel clock set makes a fine portable set with no batteries to fuss with. Another selling point.

With all this the first thought is, "Well, such a cheap little set wouldn't sound very good." But that is wrong. We have been using one here in the office for several weeks and it sounds just so good that we have had some twenty or more people want to know where they could buy one. And most of these people already have sets. They use miniature electro dynamic speakers or inductor dynamics.

The one we have, the Clarion, is made by a new concern in New York and has a 24 first stage of R. F., a 27 second stage, a 27 detector and only one stage of audio using a 45. A 280 completes the tube lineup. Thus only five tubes are used. The set tunes very sharply, and with but a single stage of audio the filter system can be small and the tone quality good, as it doesn't have a chance of getting bad by going through too many stages. With the particular type of inductor dynamic this set uses, we can do something which is very desirable with radios but not always possible, and that is turn the music down quite low and still keep good quality.

This is the first set of this kind to be made in the east. Others are now following. And even with good business conditions coming and the regular market for sets holding up, we feel that the mantel clock set has made a place for itself and will be a regular feature of the radio market for some time to come.

High Power Sought on Cleared Channels

WITH KOA of Denver, KSL of Salt Lake City and KFRC of San Francisco slated as the next additions to the list of radiocasting stations applying for the maximum allowable power of 50,000 watts, it is interesting to note that only 13 stations are left on the cleared channels which have not applied or have not indicated their intention to apply for such power.

Some of these, however, are expected to join the rush for higher powers before autumn. Eight stations now have maximum power, seven have been authorized to build to 50,000 watts, and 25 applications for 50,000 are pending or about to be submitted.

Stations on cleared channels that have not applied or indicated their intention to apply for maximum power are WJZ, New York; WGN, Chicago; WJR, Detroit; KPO, San Francisco; WFAB, Lincoln, Neb.; KJR, Seattle; KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark.; KRLD, Dallas; WBAL, Baltimore; WPG, Atlantic City; WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va.; KEX, Portland, Ore.; and KOB, State College, N. M.

Station WJZ is now using 30,000 watts, and plans are being made to rebuild it in certain details which may call for 50,000. It is the only one of the stations in the National Broadcasting Company "family" group which does not now have or is not applying for maximum power. Station WBAL, Baltimore, has asked to be permitted to go from 10,000 to 15,000 watts. Station WBBM, Chicago, has not made formal application for 50,000, but is definitely in the group of cleared channel occupants with ambitions for that power.

British Radio Licenses Near Three Million Mark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT WAS not so very long ago that radio fans were congratulating one another and the British Broadcasting Corporation in having reached the 2,000,000 mark of listeners' licenses. At 2,500,000 there was talk as to whether the saturation point had been reached, yet on Dec. 31, last year, according to the report of the BBC, the figures had reached 2,956,356, an increase of 328,344 over the previous year. This was over 100,000 more than the previous year's increase, and was despite the closing of the Nottingham station, the interests of which were passed to Birmingham.

The income received for the use of the corporation was £944,301. A sum of £185,750 went to the Post Office for collecting expenses and £341,949 went to the Treasury to assist the revenue. There is always some discontent voiced at the large amount diverted which, it is claimed, should go to give better value to listeners.

There has been for some time past a demand from residents overseas for a continuous program to be transmitted by a short-wave system so that British listeners in various parts of the world could be kept in touch with the mother country. The problems connected with such a service have been under consideration and a full review as to technical requirements, character and timing of programs, probable response from overseas, and cost, is now in the hands of the Government.

The average breakdown per station, out of 66,435 radiocasting hours, was only .05 per cent. Several relays from America were carried out via the Terling experimental station, which is specially equipped to receive short-wave transmissions. The programs arranged with Belgium and Germany have also improved greatly in quality.

Research work has been carried out on the design of efficient aerials, the design of transmitters and the acoustical treatment of studios. Research has also been carried out on the possibility of recording and retransmitting programs by electrical means.

On the educational side roughly some 5000 schools benefited by the daily lectures, while 2356 followed the courses regularly and kept in contact with the corporation. Over half a million pamphlets were circulated in connection with the various courses. In adult education area councils were formed covering large districts in the north of England. Several local education authorities purchased sets for pioneer work in their areas, and listening groups have steadily increased in number. By the end of the year the corporation was in touch with over 200 of these.

Greek Radiocasting American-Operated

AMERICAN genius has been enlisted by the Government of Greece to install and operate its entire radiocasting system, the nucleus of which will be a new 25,000-watt station at Athens. Although American factories have shipped full equipment for radiocasting stations to various foreign countries, often sending engineers along to make the installations, this is the first concession on record granting authority to an American concern both to erect and operate the entire radiocasting system of a foreign nation.

D. P. Gullette, chief engineer for Durham & Co. of Philadelphia, is now in Athens completing plans for the station there, which is expected to be heard all over Greece and under favorable conditions in a large part of Europe. The amount involved in the concession, which runs for 20 years, two years of which will require an all-American personnel, was not divulged to the Department of Commerce. Taxes imposed on receiving sets will pay for the system.

Commission Goes After 'Air Pirates'

"Pirates of the air" to the number of about 100 have been reported to the Federal Radio Commission, which is preparing to ferret them out and mete them justice.

Sometimes called "bootleg broadcasters," these radio stations are operating without federal licenses and in direct violation of the law. Many of them radiocast clandestinely, but some make so bold as to print their programs locally and offer their time for sale to advertisers.

Surprised that so many unlicensed stations should be on the air, especially in view of the conviction of one pirate in St. Louis, the commission has turned over the records in about 25 cases to the Department of Justice for action. The others need further investigation, which will be carried out by the commission's own men and by the radio supervisors of the Department of Commerce.

These pirate operators are located in various parts of the country. Most of their stations are low-powered affairs in rural communities, where their operators evidently believe there is little chance of detection. Often the transmitters are nothing more than ordinary regenerative radio receiving sets which have been converted into low-powered radiocasting sets by the simple expedient of connecting a microphone to their grounds.

Such radiocasters are usually detected by properly qualified radiocasters licensed to operate on the wavelengths that have been usurped. Observing new sources of interference, the licensed stations report to the district supervisors of the Department of Commerce, who forward the reports to the commission. Even the call letters of the bootleg stations are faked. Their powers range from five to 15 watts, scarcely ever higher.

Only one prosecution of a pirate radiocaster has taken place since the Federal Radio Commission was organized. Several months ago one George W. Fellowes, operating a pirate station in St. Louis, was haled before the Federal District Court, convicted and sentenced to one year in prison. Being an alien, Fellowes was given the alternative of deportation and chose that course rather than the jail term. The prosecutions that may be expected in the next few months will be handled by the Department of Justice in cooperation with attorneys of the Federal Radio Commission.

WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Felix Cortes, Second Vice-President of Colombia, withdrew July 25 his resignation from office. The resignation was proffered July 21.

Radio Ship Letter Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — An arrangement has been made whereby radio letters can be sent by passengers on the ships of the London and North Eastern Railway and United Shipping Company's services between Harwich and Belgian and Dutch ports. Urgent messages and letters of greeting are also accepted on board for transmission to another vessel, so that they will be posted at the port of call on the address. The radio office on board will accept radio letters for Britain, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, or Sweden. Thus, a passenger bound for Esbjerg can send a message to Belgium which will be taken by a vessel going to Antwerp, or to England by a vessel on the way to Harwich.

Chinese Include Rare Joke in Directory of New England

Riddle 'Stumps' Occidentals—Book Lists Orientals and Business Information of Area in Both Chinese and English

In writing a preface to "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," Lewis Carroll said in 1896 that there was no answer to the Hatter's Riddle as it was originally invented.

Perhaps, whether consciously or not, the author of the single joke in the newly prepared Chinese Directory of New England has, like Mr. Carroll, prepared a riddle for which there is no answer. The joke involves four men who desired to cross a river, but had no boat; so they got five planks and walked across. Four men, no boats, five planks, a walk across. Perhaps there is an answer. Perhaps not. This, then, is the introduction to a few words about the new Chinese Directory.

Three years ago the Chinese quarter in New York yielded a directory of its inhabitants, its business and social aspects, its clubs, restaurants, laundries and merchandise houses and sundry other items of information which could be of interest to anyone considering that neighborhood. Now, from the Chinese quarter in Boston, there emerges a directory which takes account, however, of the complete New England area, in so far as it concerns Chinese residents.

Wong C. Poy compiled the directory which has been mailed to 2500 Chinese subscribers and circulated among a selected list of Occidentals who have shown themselves friendly to the Chinese. Harry H. Dow, a member of the Massachusetts Bar, has written the preface to the directory, which is in Chinese first, and then in English. It sets forth, in behalf of the United Chinese Association of New England, the reasons for the usefulness of such a directory and points out, moreover, that, though the publication is called "directory" it does not simply give a list of names and addresses, but contains also articles and comment on matters of general interest which will tend to inform Chinese residents concerning various points in the region.

The publishers set forth an intention of issuing a quarterly magazine which shall be an index to the business and social activities of Chinese residents.

The directory lists 1111 Chinese laundries, and 245 Chinese restaurants in the states of New England. It contains an article on the Massachusetts Tercentenary, originally written by William Frary and translated into Chinese by Mr. Poy. In the characters Confucius used there is a list of the 27 Chinese holidays and a list in English of 20 Chinese clubs and associations in Boston.

There are pictures of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, and of President Chiang Kai-shek, and photographs and greetings in English from Governor Allen and Mayor Curley. The Hop Yuen Company did the printing on a monotype machine which has a range of 10,000 characters.

Wong Poy, the editor, is in charge of the business of Chinese accounts for the National Shawmut Bank. He has received 200 requests for copies of the directory from non-Chinese. There is every indication that the edition of 4500 will be exhausted and another printing required. Merchants in the quarter are already beginning to enjoy the fruits of its impressive advertising which is a great satisfaction to Wong Poy who spent the spare minutes of nearly a year in compiling the directory.

Receiving Set Contest for Italy

THOUGH Italy has a 100,000-watt radiocasting station near Rome and many smaller stations throughout the country, the domestic production of radio receiving sets has lagged to such an extent that the country's radiocasting monopoly has felt constrained to organize a contest between national firms for the construction of receiving sets. The prize to the successful competitor is a one-year contract for the production of 1000 three-tube and 400 other type of sets per month.

The competition will be repeated annually in an effort to make Italy independent of imports of radio receivers. Sets are to be sold to the public on the installment plan. Short-wave sets as well as those capable of tuning the radiocast band, which in Italy is counted as 180 to 545 meters (as contrasted to the band 200 to 550 meters employed in the United States and Canada) are included in the competition.

'More Than One Way'

Rumania is reported to be combating alleged propaganda from Moscow's new 100,000-watt radiocasting station by counterradiocasting an interfering signal on the same wavelength, which ruins the Moscow radiocasts. Now Germany is considering doing the same thing when Moscow radiocasts in German.

Mr. Business Executive

Glance quickly over this issue of The Christian Science Monitor and notice the prosperous manufacturers and retailers advertising here.

They are getting results.

They tell us so constantly.

The reasons for those results are unusual and interesting.

Let our representative tell you how and *why* the Monitor can give you definite and traceable help in solving that sales problem of yours.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

BRANCH OFFICES

270 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK
1038 McCormick Building, CHICAGO
3-101 General Motors Bldg., DETROIT
1775 Railway Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS
625 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO
405 National Fidelity Bldg., KANSAS CITY
210 West Seventh Street, LOS ANGELES
350 Skinner Building, SEATTLE
1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, LONDON
3, Avenue de l'Opéra, PARIS
59A, Unter den Linden, BERLIN
11, Via Magenta, FLORENCE

One of the many letters from Monitor advertisers proving results from the Monitor:

"It is a pleasure to tell you that we have been very much pleased with the results of our advertising in your paper, and the service rendered by your (the Advertising) Department.

"The Christian Science Monitor is the only national medium we have ever used, and it was selected as an experiment, as it seemed to reach logical prospects for Arcadia Farm Products, with a minimum of waste. Even after the careful investigation we made before placing our contract, we were most agreeably surprised, not only at the response of your readers, but the wholehearted support of your representatives. In our limited experience, we know of no other publication which elicits such enthusiasm from its readers and renders such support from its advertisers.

(Signed)

KIRGAN'S ARCADIA FARMS, Inc.
L. E. White
Assistant to the President

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 934, Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments and personal greetings; supremely beautiful designs and lined envelopes; finest sentiments; unsurpassed values, generous commissions; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-4, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME TRAINING for retarded boys, 4 to 10 years; individual care; state license. MRS. IDA A. HATHORN, Roscoe, Calif.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A nursery located near New York growing trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., the most interesting, clean and profitable business; sales have doubled every year; no indebtedness or mortgages; price a fraction of the price of stock; experience not necessary. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½	2½
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3¼@4
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¾@3	2¾@3
Four to six months	3 @3½	3 @3½
	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35⅜c	35c
Bar silver in London	16 7/16d	16 7/16d
Bar gold in London	85s 1d	85s 1d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$86,000,000	$1,264,000,000
Year ago today	81,000,000	1,575,000,000
Balances	51,000,000	173,000,000
Year ago today	31,000,000	208,000,000
Exchgs for week	455,000,000	6,179,000,000
Bals. for week	252,000,999	899,000,000
F R bank credit	50,173,428	119,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2¼@2⅛
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	3½	London	3
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4	Riga	7
Richmond	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	4	Rome	5½
San Francisco	4	Sofia	6
Athens	8	Stockholm	3½
Amsterdam	3	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	6
Berne	4	Vienna	5½
Brussels	3	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.86⅝	$4.86½	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅞	4.86½	4.8665
France—franc	.0393½	.0393½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1399	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0524	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2389	.2388	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1414¼	.1414¼	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2680¾	.2680	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4025½	.4024½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1755	.1755	.1749
Norway—krone	.2680	.2679	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leau	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1145	.1145	.193
Sweden—krona	.2689½	.2689¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1944	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3175	*
Shanghai—tael	.3825	.3800	*
India—rupee	.3612	.3610	.3650
Japan—yen	.4930	.4930	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5632	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3622	.3613	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1080	.1090	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	.3700	.3700	.40
Uruguay—peso	.8500	.8515	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 5-32	1.00 9-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

THOMPSON PRODUCTS NET

Thompson Products Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $399,036 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, to $1.47 a share on the 263,160 no-par shares of common, compared with $760,771 in the first half of 1929, or $2.83 a common share on the same share basis. Net profit for the June quarter was $196,856, equal to 73 cents a share on the 263,160 common shares, compared with $383,098 in the June quarter of 1929, or $1.43 a common share on the same basis.

WESTERN MARYLAND NET

Western Maryland net for the six months ended June 30 equals $5.54 a share on 177,420 shares of 7 per cent preferred, on which no dividends have been paid. Allowing for the regular semi-annual dividend requirements on the 7 per cent first preferred and 67,460 shares of 4 per cent second preferred, the balance equals 43 cents a share on 526,820 shares of common. This compares with $6.17 a share on the first preferred and 63 cents a share on 520,725 common shares after preferred requirements in the first six months of 1929.

MOTOR WHEEL NET

Motor Wheel Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $386,171 after federal taxes, interest, etc., equal to 45 cents a share on the 850,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,331,195 or $1.94 a share on 687,500 shares in the June quarter of 1929. Net profit for the six months ended June 30 was $980,607, equal to $1.15 a share on the 850,000 shares, compared with $2,432,998 or $3.54 a share on 687,500 shares in the first half of 1929.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER

NEW YORK—Operating economies and savings effected by Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. will play a large part in sustaining its 1930 earnings, Wagoner, president, stated in announcing acquisition by the company of a block of important typewriter patents. Savings equivalent to 20 cents a share on the outstanding stock will result from this purchase, based on output of the last full calendar year.

UNITED PIECE DYEWORKS

United Piece Dye Works reports net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1930, after all charges and federal taxes of $1,911,164. This compares with $1,933,029 for the like period in 1929. After deducting $243,100 preferred dividends paid during the period, there remained $1,668,064 available for 900,000 shares of common stock outstanding or $1.85 a share as compared with $1.88 a share in 1929.

FOLLANSBEE EARNINGS OFF

In the six months ended June 30, Follansbee Bros. earned 14 cents a share on 30,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $5.05 a share on 180,000 no-par common shares in the first half of 1929 after preferred dividends. In the June quarter it earned 32 cents a common share after preferred dividends, compared with $3.07 a common share in the June quarter of 1929.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

MORTGAGE LOANS, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction. DUCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

MUSICIANS

AT liberty music director, concertmaster, manager, experienced in symphony, opera, sound pictures, band, radio; violin instructor. JULIUS BIERLICH, 1818 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
In Beautiful BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments.
No Encumbrance.
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
9469 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. OX. 6177

PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale, early California (Monterey) home, new, 7 rooms, 2 baths, distinctly colonial; opposite Annandale Golf Club; lot 60x145; $15,500, terms. L. M. MOWER, 150 Club Road, Terrace 2288.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 8884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN, experienced in grocery field; sell buying service; iron-clad guarantee; merchants take no risk; exclusive territory; commission basis. UNITY STORES CORPORATION, 228 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Department CSM.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WELL EDUCATED
GERMAN LADY
very fond of children
seeks post as governess.
HERTHA BRUGGEMANN
Hamburg, Telemannstr. 39, II, Germany

TO LET—FURNISHED

BELLA VISTA TERRACE
At foot of Mt. Wilson (near Pasadena)
SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA
4 and 5-room furnished bungalows, amid floral beauty, terraced gardens, shade and ornamental trees; $50 to $75 monthly; year round comfort; reserve now.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and Bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—Agents for "Pecan Cake" made by an old southern recipe. JACK HORNER'S CORNER, 300 N. Lombardy St., Richmond, Va.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

THE TREASURE CHEST
Antiques, Gifts and Library
"The Home of Enchanted Memories"
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

WOULD like companions, cost basis, for motor trip to Yellowstone National Park. H-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

LADY wants transportation by automobile with party going to Minneapolis or Chicago. C-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

EXPERIENCED mother with nice country home will make loving and permanent home for 2 or 3 children over 2 years; every advantage and pleasant surroundings. MRS. C. J. GARDNER, 1633 South St., Bridgewater, Mass.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

AN IDEAL place in the Blue Ridge Mountains; open year round; $18 up per week. LOCUST DALE INN, Afton, Va.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Sealyham pups 6 months old; male $75, female $50. T. T. WILLIAMS Jr., 1573 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

COMMERCE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351, New York City.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SMART young man to sell lumber wholesale. Not necessarily experienced but with successful record. Salary. Write fully. E-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, for training to efficiently care for those needing attention; established rest home of high standing, vicinity of New York. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

HOUSES TO LET

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished house, modern, 6 rooms and bath, screened porch; desirable and attractive location. E-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 125 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. E. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

RETURN LOAD wanted from Illinois, Michigan, Indiana or Ohio August 6-8; house-to-house moving; packing, crating, shipping, storing. NOBLE N. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET **APARTMENTS TO LET**

When in Boston—
STOP AT
The Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD
Conveniently located in Boston's finest residential section.
A short, delightful walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.
In our English Room you are assured of the best food the market affords.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Suites for permanent and transient guests.
R. A. Nordblom, Mgr. Dir. Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

Back Bay, 1 Block from Beacon St.
4 AND 5 ROOMS, mahogany and gumwood finish; elevator, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplace, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 432 Audubon Road, Boston. Tel Com. 8078.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4988.

BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
Eight rooms and bath, General Electric refrigeration; low rent. Apply to Janitor, 1477 Beacon St., or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston, HUBbard 1050.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments, Newly Renovated
Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238.
Or see Janitor.

BOSTON—If you are looking for a furnished apartment for short or long period, we have the right one for you. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon Street. Tel. Asp. 9138.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Apartment 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Tel. Haymarket 0975, or E-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3025-2979.

BOSTON 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BRAINTREE, MASS.—Apartment 3 rooms, bath, steam heated, all modern improvements; references. Tel. Braintree 0734.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Six large, bright outside rooms, 2nd floor, porch, 2 fireplaces; good neighbors; rent $75. 48 Kent Street, near Harvard. Tel. Beacon 0147.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 FENWAY, BOSTON
8 LARGE ROOMS, reception hall, 2 baths; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St. HUB bard 1050.

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BRADFORD, MASS.—7-room cottage, summer, or year round, furnace heat, modern, garage, attractive grounds; hilltop location; grand view; $2650. W. P. HOGG, Greenwood, Mass.

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REAL ESTATE (Continued)

FOR SALE—House of 9 rooms, 23 West St., New London, Conn.; modern conveniences; overlooking town; must sell, easy terms. MISS CARRIE E. ROGERS.

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LOVELY home in Swampscott, near beach and schools; to buy, furnished or unfurnished; to rent, furnished. Tel. Breakers 9451 or Box H-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY lady desires home where there are a few other guests, in or near Boston; room must be airy, quiet and cheerful; terms reasonable. C-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Room and board in quiet, refined home of couple where there are no other guests, for lady convalescent not needing care; prefer good location in Back Bay section; price moderate; references exchanged. C-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; subway 2 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
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BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Pleasant rooms, double or single; close to church; permanent or transient; reasonable.

BOSTON, Belmont Hotel, 116 Huntington Avenue — Clean, pleasant rooms; transient and permanent.

BOSTON, 11 Norway Street, Suite 5—Two pleasant outside rooms.

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Rooms for adults in private family, large veranda, on water front; open year round. Box 801, Onset, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY, 617 West 143rd near Riverside—Desirable front room in quiet home, $7.00. Bradhurst 2672. References exchanged. SWAIM.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Near Riverside)—Large, cool room; separate lavatory, well furnished; $9. TRIGGS, 3E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONSCIENTIOUS young man wants typing or other clerical work for evenings at home. Box S-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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DIAMOND SETTER
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YOUNG woman desires position Boston or vicinity; sales experience, also clerical. C-90, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

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CANDIES MADE EVERY HOUR
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(Continued)

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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
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The Home Is the Only Competitor
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS VICINITY—Family Pension, 18 bis rue de l'Eglise, Neuilly-sur-Seine—Comforts; garden; easy communications; terms from Frs. 40 to Frs. 75 daily inclusive.

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PARIS SUBURBS—Young French lady gives French lessons, pupils' residence; chaperones. Mlle. CHARBONNEAU, 151 rue Chevallier, Levallois (Seine).

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The mixture
SVINEHELD
or Fishmeal dried yeast and Vitamon-yeast for Pigs.
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
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FLORENCE
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59A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
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FRANCE

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(Continued)

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Superior Quality.
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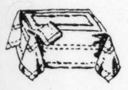
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Ladies' Fine Garments a Specialty

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Modern Comforts. Running Water
Moderate Prices

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BERLIN
(Continued)

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Good Quality—Moderate Prices
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Beste Qualität
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Rooms with bath
Close to forest; no dust
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Artistic colour prints by Alfred Mailick
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All Orders Executed, Also Repairs
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smoked, marinated, canned, and salted.
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KÖNIGSTEIN I/TAUNUS
Summer and Winter Resort
Comfortable Rooms with or without board.
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Conradkade 2 & 3
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Certificated Ned: TOONKUNST
ex pupil ARTHUR de GREEF
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Radio—Electricity—Telefunken Service
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TORRICELLI
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Stockings
Sport Jackets, Shawls
3 VIA CERRATANI

THE BLUE SHOP
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Artistic Florentine Gallery
Publisher of Florentine Christmas Cards and Artistic Calendars
Florentine Frames
19 VIA VIGNA NUOVA

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
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every variety of stones.
Specialty, Fine Silver Work
Recommended by the Woman's Rest Tour Association of Boston

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All modern comforts. Baths and running water in every room. Lift. Central heating. Moderate terms. Swiss management.
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Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

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Proprietor—S. Sivertsen
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Myrstedts Matthörna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

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BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8

TENERIFFA-MAGASINET
Biblioteksgatan 5
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A. B. Biblioteksbokhandeln
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For personal and business use.
Fountain pens.
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SCHWANENGASSE 5
LARGE ASSORTMENT.

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First Quality for Ladies' Underwear
AU BON MARCHÉ S. A.
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First House for Specialities

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BERNE, SWITZERLAND
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. Bw. 23.31

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Marzili
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BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. Chr. 42.81
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K. Buchschacher & Cie
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GENEVA
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WATCHES *and* JEWELRY
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PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a Speciality
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"BALLY" World Famed Footwear

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of Bernese Oberland
RAEUBER & CO., LTD.
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GRINDELWALD
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BURRI'S EATING BUTTER and BURRI'S GENUINE SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
Dairy Products F. BURRI
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Tele. 26494
ENGLISH SPOKEN
Founded in 1856
Hosiery Haberdashery
WEITH & CIE
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Knitting Wool, Cotton and Silk Material for embroidery and fancy work Knitted Sports Garments. Jaeger's and Rasurel's Underwear.

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Swiss Chocolates
Mellen-Morgs Temperance Drinks
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Shampooing and Hair Dressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
Maison RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, First Floor
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Coty Toilet Accessories and Palmolive Soap

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SPICES
NATURAL VANILLA
IMPORTED MILLED & DISTRIBUTED BY
ALBERTO ADERS & Co
THE HAGUE HOLLAND
Sold by
ZIMMERMANN S. A. Rue Des Epanchеurs

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Luxurious Motor Cars for touring the Alps.
HIRING *GARAGES*
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Specialities
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SAVOIE-PETITPIERRE

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SCHINZ-MICHEL ET CIE, S.A.
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Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
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Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell Orange Marmalade
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TAILOR and OUTFITTER
Expert Cutters and Fitters from the West End, London

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN
wish to announce that, at the request of many lady-readers of The Christian Science Monitor, they have specially imported a stock of the unique
Kickernick
BLOOMERS
Remember: *"Kickernicks"* are always form-fitting because they are cleverly constructed to give comfort and freedom.
In the desired Lingerie shades.
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Women's 11/6 Outsize 12/6 X. O. S. 13/6
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Branches also at Durban & Pt. Elizabeth

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The Oldest Men's & Boys' Outfitters in Town.
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Give us a trial—we feel sure you will be pleased with our goods.
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Daily Deliveries
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Latest Millinery, Flowers and Fancy Goods. Hats Renovated, Reblocked and Retrimmed.
Inspection invited *A trial is solicited*

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"The World's Finest Small Car."

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Made in Durban
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Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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(Civility and Promptness Guaranteed)
Prices Right. Distance no object.

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The BABIES
We clothe them from infancy onward, at
BONNIES
THE KIDDIES SHOP
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Between Eloff & Joubert Streets

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FAMILY GROCER and PROVISION MERCHANT
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Orders called for and delivered
Price list on application
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"Everything for the Typewriter"
New and used Typewriters and Cash Registers sold, exchanged and hired.
Repairs to all makes
Sole Agents for Transvaal & O. F. S. Smith Premier Typewriters, and Federal Cash Registers.
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Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our store.
Only address:
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Sacke's Bldgs., 25 Joubert St.

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OF ALL KINDS
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(M & E Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago & Coal Dust. Pipe & Flange Joint Compound. "Murrella" Boiler Composition. Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult Us re Grinding Requirements.
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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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16 MAIN STREET, PORT ELIZABETH
ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED
Also at Cape Town and Durban

ROODEPOORT
THE MODEL PRINTING CO.
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Commercial Printing and Poster Work Our Speciality.
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AUSTRALIA

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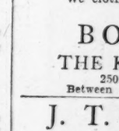
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Comfortable—Inexpensive
Garage & Service Station attached
Hindley St., Adelaide
South Australia Tel. 594

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Concrete Specialists

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One of Brisbane's leading houses for Furniture, Carpets & Linoleums

Overells'
Established 1863 LTD
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE.

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Brunswick Panatropes, Records, Radio Sheet Music Publishers
Importers All Kinds Musical Instruments

Ladies' & Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSERS
Crowe's Permanent Wave
362 GEORGE STREET *D. P. Crowe*

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

AUSTRALIA

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(Continued)

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The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg., 37 Swanston Street
MELBOURNE F. 4357

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Under Vice-Regal Patronage
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MELBOURNE C. 1.

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Actual Manufacturers of Finest Quality
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CUTTER TO THE LATE CAPON & MONTGOMERIE
7TH FLOOR, THE STRAND
64 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE

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EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
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State Shopping Block
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Large Head Fittings and Renovations a Specialty

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Fresh Every Day
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Specialised individual attention to your car by experienced mechanic. Valves reground, rings fitted, etc. Charges moderate.
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At Home or at Ladies' Houses
Any kind of fancy sewing or renovations.
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Painter and Paperhanger
General House Repairs
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Phone Pet. 1164

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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The Registering Piano
SONORAS—RADIOS
MELODEONS
Mastertouch Music Rolls
E. F. WILKS & CO. *Ltd.*
317-319-321 PITT ST., SYDNEY

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The Permanent Wave Specialist
ST. JAMES BUILDINGS
109 ELIZABETH STREET, SYDNEY
Permanent Waving at Its Best

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney
23 and 25 HUNTER STREET
Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

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Beautifully situated on the water front
Own wharf and swimming bath; extensive grounds; tennis; full size billiard table; excellent cuisine; hot water service; garages.
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Craftwork : Design : Interior Decoration
Christmas, Wedding and Birthday Gifts
MARY MANSFIELD
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A CORSET FOR EVERY FIGURE
Let our trained, reliable corsetiere fit you into the right type garment for your particular requirements.
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Teas, Luncheons, Dinners
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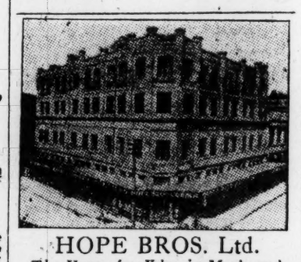

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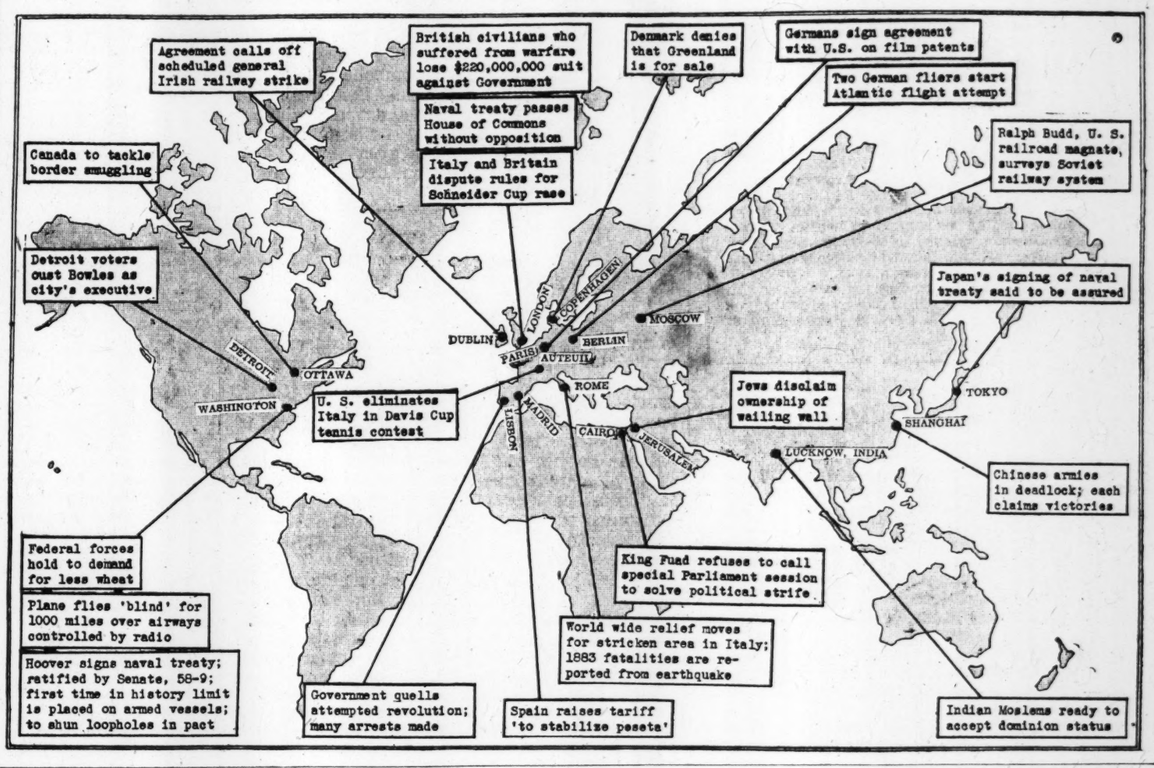
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Agreement calls off scheduled general Irish railway strike
British civilians who suffered from warfare lose $220,000,000 suit against Government
Denmark denies that Greenland is for sale
Germans sign agreement with U.S. on film patents
Two German fliers start Atlantic flight attempt
Ralph Budd, U. S. railroad magnate, surveys Soviet railway system
Naval treaty passes House of Commons without opposition
Canada to tackle border smuggling
Italy and Britain dispute rules for Schneider Cup race
Detroit voters oust Bowles as city's executive
Japan's signing of naval treaty said to be assured
Jews disclaim ownership of wailing wall
U. S. eliminates Italy in Davis Cup tennis contest
Chinese armies in deadlock; each claims victories
Federal forces hold to demand for less wheat
King Fuad refuses to call special Parliament session to solve political strife
Plane flies 'blind' for 1000 miles over airways controlled by radio
World wide relief moves for stricken area in Italy; 1883 fatalities are reported from earthquake
Hoover signs naval treaty; ratified by Senate, 58-9; first time in history limit is placed on armed vessels; to shun loopholes in pact
Government quells attempted revolution; many arrests made
Spain raises tariff 'to stabilize peseta'
Indian Moslems ready to accept dominion status
DUBLIN
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LUCKNOW, INDIA
TOKYO
SHANGHAI

One Minute Biographies

Who: SIDNEY LANIER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American writer and poet. He was born in the South, to which his father's people, descended from Huguenots who had sought refuge in England, emigrated in the eighteenth century. His mother came of a Scottish family and was a woman of cultivated tastes, skilled more especially in music and in poetry. These interests she transmitted to her son, who as a lad played several instruments. At 18 he was graduated with honor from Oglethorpe College in Georgia, being promptly appointed tutor in the same college. There the outbreak of the Civil War discovered him in 1861. Without delay he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served right through the bitter conflict. Once, in command of a small vessel bent upon running the blockade, young Lanier was captured and imprisoned for five months at Fortress Monroe. It has been said that, while in the army, he three times refused promotion because of his desire to remain beside a younger brother. What being a soldier meant in the life of Sidney Lanier was evidenced later, when his war novel, "Tiger Lilies," expressed his horror of war and all its works.

During the first few years after the war Lanier was always on the wing: now he was a clerk in one place, now head of an academy somewhere else. In 1867 he married and settled down in Baltimore, where he played the flute in an orchestra. However, there were intervals when he did no work at all, simply traveled about and sought physical relief in change of climate. Yet slowly through those years his literary career was assuming definite form. He began to lecture on Elizabethan verse and, in 1879, was appointed to the chair of English literature at Johns Hopkins University. During the previous summer he had written a work which set out to show the "application of the principles and notations of music to English verse." Soon, too, he was writing his own verse and a number of critics were praising it highly, some even comparing it favorably with the verse of Tennyson. It was a busy life which Lanier then led, attending rehearsals of the Peabody Orchestra, delivering 10 lectures a week and publishing some of them in book form.

Many have detected throughout Lanier's own verse, and his writings on the verse of others, the thread of purpose: "This thread is found in his fervid love for his fellow men, and his never-ceasing endeavors to kindle an enthusiasm for beauty, purity, nobility of life, which he held it to be the poet's first duty to teach and to exemplify." Throughout all his work runs, too, the spirit of music; indeed, no one has been quite able to determine whether his genius for music or his genius for poetry was the greater. In whatever he did he was guided by his vision of the beauty inherent in all art.

Brevities

Montreal Star: There is big money in Wall Street for anyone who knows how to play the market, and Beethoven's sonatas are on any piano if you just happen to hit the right notes.

San Francisco Chronicle: The office needs one more labor-saving device. You still have to lift your feet to the desk by main strength.

Judge: And there is this to be said in favor of railroad time-tables: Even if you are looking at the wrong one it probably doesn't matter.

A Quotation for Today

THE man who is worthy of being the leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, the ingratitude of mankind, nor the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat, is the final proof of power.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

The Mail Bag

Cologne, Germany

Dear Editor:

Some of my school comrades were able to correspond with American girls and boys through the Mail Bag and I want to do so also. I am a sixth form boy and nearly 17 years of age. My home is in Cologne and I will tell you something of this city's history.

Cologne was founded by the Romans. In the Middle Ages Cologne was known as a center of arts and commerce. One of the most famous painters of this time was Stephan Lochner, known by his painting, "Maria in Rosengarten." During these times our town was often called the "town of a thousand churches." There were certainly a great number of churches, but many of them have been destroyed. The best known is, of course, Cologne Cathedral, a Gothic wonder of architecture. Cologne was once the greatest town of Germany, with 50,000 inhabitants. Today we have nearly 800,000 inhabitants. One may say that Cologne has the best Rhine panorama. It is wonderful, and there are also beautiful promenades and parks. Four large bridges span the Rhine. I believe that our carnival is well known. During these times we all forget our cares and are happy and gay.

—— Heinz C.

Natick, Mass.

Dear Editor:

Again I am endeavoring to put into words the true love I have for our paper. I read most of the editorial and Daily Feature pages, including of course, Snubs and "In Lighter Vein," but as many others have written, the Mail Bag is to me the most enjoyable, and through it I have gained many worth-while, true and admirable friends, from Canada, to South Africa and Australia. But I would love to make the acquaintance of more friends—from Sweden, Germany and Greece—although I would bar none, young or old, from my correspondence.

I am nearly fourteen, and am a Second Class member of the John Eliot Troop of Girl Scouts. I like best to write stories and dramas, play the piano, speak pieces, both poetical and prose, and last, but far from least, write to and receive letters from dear correspondents.

I send my love to all my correspondents, both far and near, and hope some new friends, anxious for world friendship will write to me. I belong to a World Friendship League, and if any would be interested I shall be glad to tell them how to join also and be a "peace maker."

Natick was among the many towns celebrating the Massachusetts Bay Colony's Tercentenary. School pageants, a parade and town pageant composed the celebration. The annual Fourth of July parade, because of the Tercentenary was much larger and more beautiful than ever before, and there were many, many floats. Prizes were awarded and the Girl Scouts won the first prize of $50 for their treasury. Their float was all white crêpe paper fringed, with Golden Girl Scout emblems upon it. It took nearly 100 rolls of paper to cover the truck, and when it was finished it looked like an overgrown snowball, very beautiful indeed.

The title of the float was "America—The Melting Pot," and five nations were represented—Sweden, Holland, Scotland, Italy and the South African Negro. Upon a throne sat "The Spirit of Independence" with a crown upon her head. In front of Independence was a gilded melting pot and the children. The South African Negro (nicknamed Topsy) had a small hand organ of sorts, which played "America" all the time. Another charming float, though a far less elaborate one (really not a float at all) was an old sleigh, built in 1789, which made the round of the parade on roller skates with "Old Dobbin," a quaint-looking pair seated upon it. The day being warm, the sleigh and its owners certainly deserved the $15 they received for third prize, as much as the Girl Scouts did their $50. Phyllis A.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Through my last letter to the Monitor I gained four pen pals, and so I thought I would write again in hopes of getting more. I should especially appreciate any from Texas, Arizona, California, foreign countries—or from any part of the world, and I promise to answer all I receive.

In April I visited Washington, D. C., for one gorgeous week. My uncle belongs to the A. S. M. E., which held its meeting there this year. President Hoover also is a member of this society, and while we were there, he gave us a reception at the White House. Maybe you can imagine how thrilled I was at actually shaking hands with our President! And another interesting thing was the fact that while in Washington, I met and had lunch with one of my Mail Bag friends who lives there.

We drove to Washington and we surely had a wonderful trip. We visited the Shenandoah Valley, Endless Caverns, and the Luray Caverns.

I am 16 and a junior at Shorewood High School. When our school closes I will have plenty of time to write letters. With lots of love to all the Mail Baggers and the Editor.

—— Marjorie H.

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

Although I have enjoyed reading the Monitor for years, this is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am nearly 18 years of age and am most interested in Girl Guiding and Brownie work. At present I am Pack Leader to the Brownies, but I have commenced training as a Tawny Owl. I should love to hear of Guide and Brownie work in other countries through correspondents, but it would be necessary for them to write in English as I cannot write in any other language.

I attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sydney. Hoping to hear from some foreign as well as English and American correspondents, I will close with good wishes to all the Mail Baggers.

—— Agnes C.

The following would like to receive letters:

Eunice K. (12), Milwaukee, Wis.

Ruth R. (13), Ossipee, N. H.

Jane T. (14), Hollywood, Calif.—Especially from abroad.

Eunice E (14), Evansville, Ind.—Especially from Egypt, China and other foreign countries.

Annette R. (15), Cleveland, Fla.—Especially from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Dorothy M. (15), Kansas City, Mo.—Studying Spanish.

Elsie N. (16), Chilliwack, B. C., Canada.

Eleanore V. (17), Attica, N. Y.—Correspond in French or English.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours."

The Heart of Music

St. Louis, Mo.

LOVERS of the opera, sitting out there in the great open-air theater in Forest Park, are finding their hearts warmed with the thought that the management of the Municipal Opera has this season made arrangements to entertain, in the reserved section of the theater, 30,000 guests composed of underprivileged St. Louisans. At every performance throughout the season some of these friends will be cared for free of charge as a gift from the Municipal Theater Association.

These guests come from children's homes, the Blind Girls' Home, Big Sister organizations, the boys' homes, sanitariums, homes for the aged and many other like institutions. The coöperation of 92 social service organizations is making this gift a success.

A Word a Day

Metathesis

A "metathesis" is a figure of speech designating the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word, recalling to many, perhaps, the confused and hurried remark of the courteous deacon who whispered to the late comer, "You may occupew my pie."

The word is derived from the Greek μετάθεσις (metathesis), "transposition," compounded of μετά (meta), signifying "change," and θεσις (thesis), "a setting, place."

Me-tath'-e-sis is accented on the second syllable; sound each *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *hat*, *i* as in *it*.

"The careful speaker avoids the pitfalls of metathesis."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

For Cool and Hot Weather

Lady: "I want one of your all-season cars."

Salesman: "What do you mean by that?"

Lady: "One that has both a radiator and a fan."

Checking the Mileage

"I hear the nursemaids are on strike. What's it all about?"

"They're demanding taximeters on the babies' perambulators."

A Franklin Maxim

	E	S	T	A	·
N	A	E		T	E
H		H	T	T	
T	D	A	H	A	H
A	E	R	A		A
H		T		H	T

Start with the letter "H" in the circle, and moving up or down, right or left, not diagonally, and ending on the period in the upper right corner, spell a maxim. Spaces between words are provided for.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sum Puzzle:

Cross out all the figures in the top row, and 1 and 2 in the second row.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Opportunities Under the Treaty

INTERNATIONAL rivalry! Hot on the heels of the United States Senate, the British House of Commons has ratified the London Naval Treaty. And the Japanese Privy Council, though its action must traditionally be more deliberate, has begun its final study of the agreement. In Britain, as in the United States, the question arises: What will statesmanship and its ally, public opinion, make of the treaty in the years which elapse until 1936?

Great Britain already has a fleet nearly up to the strength authorized under the agreement. Therefore, the tendency to indulge in accelerated naval building does not arise as it does with the United States. British shipyards will be far from idle, however, for the treaty permits replacements and some new building amounting to 330,000 tons.

British statesmanship may, however, have an unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate its genius in the new work of peace. If France and Italy are unable to arrange their difficulties in the pending negotiations, and fall to building navies on a larger scale, Britain will be tempted to "escape" from the limits of the London treaty and follow suit. Should Italy and France build inordinately, Article 21 of the treaty—the so-called escalator clause—permits Britain, and any other powers who wish, to abrogate the treaty and build to their hearts' content. The clause was inserted upon the insistence of the British Admiralty, whose devotion to the two-power standard—the theory that the British Navy must always be as strong as the two most powerful continental navies—appears to be as firm as ever.

To large bodies of opinion in Britain, however, the two-power standard is an outworn doctrine. Granting all the necessities of British naval policy—the old arguments that an island kingdom, dependent on imported food supply and linked with its dominions only by the highways of the seas, must have adequate naval strength—many still feel that the two-power dogma is out of step with modern statesmanship. The League of Nations furnishes Britain and its Dominions with an unprecedented opportunity for coöperation with European powers. The Pact of Paris erects a powerful bulwark against war. Why, then, need the British Admiralty single out two continental powers, and with rather more pointedness than is completely diplomatic announce that their two navies shall never exceed the British fleet?

Argument against the two-power standard is, however, a two-edged sword. So long as parities, relative strengths, ratios and proportions are the criteria of international naval agreements, the United States cannot convincingly claim parity for itself and refuse Britain parity with two continental neighbors. It is quite likely that if the United States were set down geographically twenty miles from the European coast American policy would invoke the two-power standard just as strongly as Britain does. But the conviction arises that there are higher aims to be served than mere parity. The two-power standard, like parity, it is being shown, may be as great a danger as it was intended to be a safeguard.

The United States must weigh well the consequences of a billion-dollar building program, both on the international situation and on the faith and idealism of its taxpayers, before launching such a program. Similarly, Britain must consider the results if it abrogates the naval treaty because France and Italy have stepped beyond an arbitrary chalk mark. Is not the solidarity implicit in the London treaty worth more than a two-power standard which, with "pocket" battleships and new aircraft fleets being developed on the Continent, has ceased to be the definite criterion that it once was.

The London agreement must be preserved in letter and spirit, and British and American leadership may have the opportunity not only to save the treaty but to provide an invaluable object lesson in the old problem of security, by proving their faith in that security which springs not from armaments but from the good will, idealism and honesty of men and of nations.

Peanuts, Pretzels, and Paper Cups

WHEN vending machines first made their appearance their mission for the most part was to dispense penny candies and chewing gum. They have extended their work since that day until now they are engaged in selling almost everything from postage stamps to cans of tomatoes. Not long ago it was announced that an innovation in a new apartment house would be vending machines carrying rolls, butter, milk and cream and other items of a polite and prudent apartment house breakfast. Recently, too, golf sticks began to make their appearance in vending machines at golf courses and clubhouses.

There was announced also the invention of a vending machine into which the mere dropping of a dime set in motion the necessary internal equipment to heat a frankfurt, insert it gently within the folds of a fresh roll, bestrew it with a liberal portion of mustard and eject it into the waiting hands of the prospective consumer—ready to eat. What next?

With soap, souvenirs and sandwiches; peanuts, pretzels and paper cups, delivered to consumers through the instrumentality of vending machines, there may be expectations of a time when nickels, dimes, quarters and half-dollars will be releasing about all the commodities that can be conveniently handled by mechanical means. One would hardly expect to buy an automobile or a piano through a vending machine—the somewhat lengthy and laborious process of dropping a thousand or fifteen hundred half-dollars in a slot would in itself defeat such a project—but its field of usefulness is likely to be considerably extended among smaller articles.

Italy's Earthquake

"A MAN never knows how many friends he has until trouble comes." The familiar saying, true of individuals, is no less true of nations, as Italy is learning through her earthquake. Solitary in her allegiance to Fascism and politically only less isolated than Soviet Russia, Fascist Italy has in some ways felt cut off from the rest of the world since 1922. But the call of humanity overrides political barriers; mercy is neither Fascist nor anti-Fascist. The essential unity of mankind has been demonstrated again in the outpouring of sympathy and offers of assistance which have come from all the world following the shock which devastated three fair provinces in the southern Apennines.

So far Mussolini has declared outside aid unnecessary, but has bent every resource of his own Government to relief efforts. Whether or not the world-wide proffers of help will later be accepted, Il Duce's notable energy and efficiency are guarantees that the work of succor will be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

With all their conquests over natural forces, men have not yet tamed the earthquake. To date, seismology has done much toward studying the causes and recording the phenomena of earth tremors, but little toward controlling them. Yet today possibly, men are less willing than in the past to concede the seeming uncontrollability of any destructive force. They are more ready to open their thought to the possibility—if not of preventing earthquakes—of at least obtaining warning of their approach. In addition they have already accomplished much, by the sounder construction of buildings, to mitigate the effects of tremors. Perhaps the next step toward avoidance of such disasters as that in Italy lies in further progress along this line.

Passive Resistance to Styles

APPARENTLY the hue and cry that went up last year over the dictum from Paris, "Down with skirts! Up with waistlines!" has registered far and wide, as from fashion authorities now comes the word that "moderation" is to characterize the modes of the coming season, with the hint that greater consideration may be given to the needs of the more mature woman.

It is over this last issue that an effective campaign of passive resistance has been carried on by New York club women, according to Mme. Hélène Volka, stylist for the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Speaking at a conference under the auspices of the Garment Retailers of America, Mme. Volka stated that a large group of the 400,000 women she represents had, for the last six months, refrained from buying new frocks as a protest against having foisted upon them styles becoming only to the young and slender.

Perhaps no group is more dependent upon the good will of its patrons than the garment industry, and if it has fallen on parlous times this may be due in no small part to the short-sighted method of ignoring the needs and tastes of its most profitable group of customers. Since there are few styles that are not becoming to the slender, youthful figure, it would seem that that part of the consumer field needs no especial tilling, when in addition the younger set are notably eager purchasers of anything that bears the stamp of the moment's mode. Wisdom, then, would suggest that designers give a good part of their time and attention to cultivating the tastes of that large group of women who need to be more particular in the choice of becoming clothes, and who, generally speaking, pay considerably more for them.

It is said that women control 40 per cent and spend 80 per cent of the wealth of the United States. Manifestly, the purse strings are in the hands of the women over, not under, twenty—a vast reservoir of potential spending that no industry can afford to overlook.

The Glamour of Antiquity

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON, in the course of his weekly attacks upon the foibles of the day, has been turning his attention to the familiar assertion that "in every age people have thought their own time prosaic and only the past poetical"—in other words, that, while the glamour of antiquity adds interest and prestige to the past, the present always seems dull and unromantic to its people, who take a morose pleasure in comparing it unfavorably with the "good old times."

Mr. Chesterton directs his attack from two angles. In the first place, he denies that people in past ages necessarily thought their own times dull and unromantic. And in the second, he denies that moderns who find their age devoid of romantic interest can assume that the missing romance will be obligingly supplied for them by the generations to come.

The point is not easy to settle, for the opinions of our predecessors are as various as those of our successors are uncertain. But there would seem to be some truth in the assumption that beauty or romance will not grow where it has not been planted. Elizabethans who devised comely houses with gables in plaster and oak no more thought their buildings dull and ugly than King Solomon thought his magnificent temple tawdry and crude. And presumably the same argument would apply to poetry, painting, drama, dress or any other form of achievement.

Ruskin once wrote of the pursuit of art: "Be assured that if ever any other motive becomes a leading one in your mind, as the principal one for exertion, except your love of art, that moment it is all over with your art." Is it not fair to suppose, too, that the motive that presides over the work will govern the appreciation of it in time to come?

A contemporary school of fiction writers that sets before it an ideal of cold cynicism should not expect a future age to find in it much more than the coldness and cynicism originally put in: neither need the modern artist who believes that art is unrelated to beauty anticipate that admirers to come will discover a relationship that is not there.

The motive behind much of the achievement of the last 150 years has been primarily mechanical invention and bulk production, and any artistry that has been associated therewith is a secondary consideration. We hardly expect future generations to romanticize the steam shovel and concrete mixer and much of their handiwork. On the other hand, such elements of beauty and romance as many moderns are continually striving to infuse into the world about them may well furnish not only a present satisfaction, but prospects of an added glamour of antiquity awaiting them by about 2500 A. D.

Getting Your Picture in the Paper

SINGLE mention of an individual in a newspaper, even with his most impressive photograph, is as one drop in a bucket which is no sooner filled than it will be emptied. It is therefore rather surprising to learn that empty promise of such appearance is a salable commodity—not to the obviously gullible, but to the presumably canny. An investigation conducted by the National Better Business Bureau finds twenty or more firms thus merchandising what they have no title to promise.

"I regard the idea as a 'racket,'" said one editor to the investigators. "It is one of the easy ways of making a living. The business man who allows himself to be mulcted by such a service is either vain or gullible." Anticipation of seeing his picture, with pleasingly prepared "write-up," in the newspaper is here the smiling and beckoning inducement. Or again: "I thought they were connected with the press association of New York," explained a customer, "and in view of my public position, I thought it desirable to be friendly with the press."

One likes this motive no better than the other. It is certainly not complimentary to the press, whose friendly regard was this time offered by the self-appointed intermediary for the modest sum of $250. The rate, it appears, might vary according to the judgment of the solicitor. For the promised toot on the trumpet of fame a customer who "fell easy" might go as high as $1000; visibly hesitant, the toot might be promised him for a mere $100—evidently a bargain toot.

There are magazines printed, one learns, made up chiefly of such prearranged puffs, and read exclusively by the puffed and those of their friendship and acquaintance to whom they send copies.

The investigation modifies the reader's acceptance of the distinguished personification of the Business Executive in the familiar museum of typical Americans. Hitherto, in that galaxy art has represented this typical American as almost terrifyingly sagacious. But, says the report:

> In the mistaken belief that they can buy their way into the news columns of reputable newspapers—so says the report of the investigation—business executives are spending more than $1,000,000 a year.

One knows without telling that this does not include all the business executives. It includes a sufficient number of them, however, to make the manager of the museum think seriously about making his Business Executive look a little less sagacious.

Consolidation or Revision?

IN THE discussion on the proposed European federation there is general agreement on the need of some form of economic union, though the respective nations make such reservations as seem to chime with their particular interests; and there is even widespread approval of the idea of political coöperation. But on the political side two different lines of approach are to be clearly discerned. One set of nations insists that political union should not imply any stereotyping of the existing territorial arrangements and should not close the doors to a subsequent revision of the treaties. Another set of nations insists, on the contrary, that federation should not be taken to mean a weakening of the provisions of the treaty and should be established on the basis of the status quo.

Certainly it is not the intention of Aristide Briand, the author of the as yet ill-defined proposals, to shatter the treaties. And, on the other hand, it is equally far-fetched to consider a federation as a new device for consolidating them. Such a federation does not primarily either strengthen or weaken existing treaty arrangements. It merely takes them as they are.

In short, the question of revision or consolidation of treaties cannot arise at this stage and should play no part in the formation of the federation. The argument, whether used in one sense or another, does not touch the problem now presented to the European countries. All kinds of debate may be permissible inside that union as they are permissible in the present state of disunion. The federation is, a priori, neither for nor against revision; it is for union and against disunion.

Editorial Notes

In view of the large Democratic vote for the ratification of the London Naval Treaty in the United States Senate, the Republicans cannot saw that MacDonald-Hoover log on the Rapidan into planks for the next G. O. P. platform.

Houston (Tex.) police think too much of higher salaries, says C. W. McPhail, the chief, who recently urged his men to serve, not merely make arrests. Incidentally, the chief's way seems surest to earn increases for his men.

Judging by the numerous dilapidated cars which sputter along American highways, thousands of its 26,653,450 automobiles might better be classed as collections of accessories.

"There are far too many people," Sir Ernest Benn says, "putting things right." Wouldn't he have been more nearly right if he had said "wrong"?

When is a shipment not a shipment? When it's a cargo, for then it goes in a ship!

The New Russia: The Peasant Problem

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor, has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the third

IT HAS been said that "the peasants are the real Russia," and, numerically at least, that is so, for they constitute more than three-fourths of the population. They feed the cities. Without the cereals they produce bread would fail the workers everywhere. More than that, they must, under present conditions, produce not only enough to feed themselves, the industrial workers, and all the other people of this vast land, but vast amounts to sell abroad for money with which to carry out the all-important plan of "Socialist reconstruction on the basis of industrialization and agricultural collectivization" within the specified period of five years.

This is a large order and to fill it demands a reasonable degree of contentment among the peasantry and a meeting of the normal demands of their lives; with something beyond the bare subsistence minimum, even if the margin be a slender one. In point of fact, the margin has always been a slender one; often there has been no margin at all, and sometimes even that bare subsistence minimum has not been available. That more than once happened under the monarchy, and it happened again in the early days of the present régime, from which the peasants had been led to hope for something better.

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Then came the Soviet drive to bring them into the "collectives," or organizations in which all labor should be contributed to the state on a strict Socialistic basis. This drive involved pressure of all sorts, even the most ruthless. It finally brought more than 55 per cent of the farmers into these collectives, but it brought them in through such methods and under such conditions that, as it turned out, it would have been better for the Government had they not been in at all.

They came to the conviction that they had merely exchanged one overlord for another, and they, were by no means certain that the new one was not even more harsh than the old. This was a dashing of their hopes with a vengeance. The helping hand which they had thought was to draw them out of their centuries-old slough of despond turned out to be no helping hand at all, but one which pushed them only deeper into the mire.

Had these been other than Russian peasants a revolt would have been certain. But the revolt psychology does not exist among the Russian peasants. They have been ground down too long to have preserved enough spirit for active resentment. All they are capable of is a sort of passive resistance that, in the final manifestation, might not improbably result in a kind of mass suicide. They would not plant, and if they starved, at least they would not starve alone. This was the attitude of the half which remained outside the collectives. Even those who were inside displayed little zeal and had to be driven like beasts. And so far as the Soviet plans went, this sort of passive resistance was as much a menace as would have been active revolt.

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The wonder is that the Soviet leaders should have so misjudged the amount of pressure they could put on these long-suffering Russian farmers. That they did so misjudge is clear enough, and they presently saw their mistake. There was a better way to do the thing and that better way must now be resorted to, at once, without a moment's delay. Persuasion, rather than force, was the way, such persuasion taking the form of education, benefits of all sorts to the peasantry, cajolery, even coddling when necessary. For on the peasants depended all.

Thus they were permitted to abandon the collectives if they could not be persuaded to remain, and so many did abandon them that the percentage dropped to less than twenty of the whole. It was a critical moment for the Soviet, a point of emergency that must be met at all costs. And hence machinery to meet it was intensively devised and with all the resources of the great organization brought into action.

That machinery consisted of a system of instruction which extended into every smallest village in the land, lecturers, motion pictures of the benefits of collective farming, free technical instruction, and the establishment of clubs, libraries and farm restaurants everywhere. Seeds and machinery were promised, capable instructors in the science of agriculture, competent managers of all phases of collective operation, sustaining pay for the workers. "Kolhoz"—the collective—would make better farmers of them, they were told, and new men generally.

Not only this, but the peasant was invited to come to the city as the guest of the State, and have there what for him would be a fine time. For his entertainment "Peasant Homes" were established. I visited one of these in Moscow. It occupied a building which had once been a great restaurant, a place of gold and tapestries and frescoes and rare carven woods, of luxury beyond compare. Now it was a "hotel" for the peasants, who could stay there for a few kopecks a day, and have wholesome food for a few more.

It included a cinema. This was in what had once been the great banqueting hall, a magnificent apartment. The large dormitories were clean and adequate. There were study rooms and libraries and baths. Free legal and medical service and advice were the peasants' for the asking. The former great kitchens in the basement were now showrooms where everything produced by Russian peasants from Archangel to Samarkand and from Chita to Minsk was on exhibition.

The care of cattle and horses, proper attention to the production of milk and cheese and butter, even the way to build houses and make them warm against the long Siberian winters was not only explained but illustrated by examples. I noted the peasants sitting about in the various rooms, eating at a nominal price far better food than their forbears even knew existed, listening to lawyers, being instructed in the elements of learning in the course of the great Soviet "offensive" against illiteracy, sleeping in a clean place for perhaps the first time in their lives.

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All that has had its effect. "The climbing of the curve," as the Soviet publicists call it, is now steady and definite. The figures given as to the number of peasants now in the collectives are above 40 per cent. By general agreement of foreigners acquainted with the situation that is considerably too much. Sherwood Eddy, who has spent much time among the peasantry in company with Maurice Hindus, says 35 per cent, and that is probably a fair estimate. But, mark you, that increase of 15 per cent has been achieved in not much over a year and, from the Soviet viewpoint, it is an outstanding accomplishment.

Nor have the promises made the peasantry failed of their fulfillment. While I was crossing Siberia there was opportunity to see much of the country, to mingle with the peasantry during the long stops at the larger stations, to mark the progress of agricultural work everywhere. During the first 2000 miles or so winter was still "lingering in the lap of spring," as the saying is, and there was not much planting. But after we had passed the first of the large industrial cities, Tiumen, some 1400 miles east of Moscow, the stretches of uncultivated ground were as rare as were those of the cultivated in the remote East. And huge amounts of farm machinery were everywhere, steel plows in great heaps, the implements of harrowing and sowing and garnering, as well as numbers of tractors at several points.

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At the small villages on the way, most of the inhabitants were at the stations to see the wonderful Siberian Express going to a land of which they knew little on its far-come journey from one of which they knew even less. I saw hundreds, thousands of them, men, women and children. By no stretch of the fancy could the majority be said to have looked prosperous, as the farmer of Ohio or Devonshire understands prosperity. But did they ever look any better than now? Or did they not look even worse under the old régime?

The thing is so relative, is it not? There is no standard by which we of the West can judge, nor can we say—unless we knew the old Russia—that this new order is hard on the peasantry. Moreover, there were no rags and few beggars, and everyone bore an appearance of being decently nourished. I saw more beggars in Moscow in one hour than at all the stations on the entire Trans-Siberian run; and those, I was told, are chiefly peasants who have for one reason or another abandoned the country for the city and thus complicated the economic problem there—quite as in many another part of the world.

My impression was that the Soviet Government is doing everything it can to better the condition of the peasants, physically, economically, intellectually. Few would contend that it was being done altogether, or even chiefly, from altruistic motives. By no means. It is being done because so much depends on it. Probably everything depends on it. If those vast sweeps of fertile soil lie bare of seed and produce no harvest, not improbably the Soviet experiment would fail.

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Ultra-antagonistic correspondents, from their points of disadvantage "outside the breastworks" at Riga, are already predicting something like that on the basis of the reports that too little has been planted as it is, as a result of the Soviet leaders realizing their mistakes too late to save the day and make possible the carrying out of the Five-Year Program. The Soviet leaders scoff at this idea. So far as I could observe, the fear—or hope, as the viewpoint may be—is without substantial foundation.

It is absurdly untrue that bread is being "rigidly rationed" in Moscow. Other things are being rationed, of course, for it is a "rationized" existence that is being lived in Russia today, a life of self-sacrifice of everything but the essentials in order that the plans may mature. But I found no reason to conclude there was any serious lack of essentials.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

Woman on Staff of Foreign Office

THE first Frenchwoman to gain admission to the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is Mlle. Suzanne Borel. Only last year were competitions for admission to the diplomatic service opened to women candidates, and even now those who successfully pass the examination must remain at the Quai d'Orsay, since foreign posts still remain closed to them. Mlle. Borel has lived much in French possessions abroad, including Tonkin, Senegal, Madagascar and Indo-China. In addition to French she speaks English, Italian and Chinese. Mlle. Borel is the daughter of an army officer who has seen service in several of the colonies. She has degrees from two universities and was halfway through the course leading to the doctorate of philosophy before her most recent visit to Indo-China.

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Piping Channel Water to Paris

There are certain projects generally considered completely impracticable which show an amazing tendency to crop up again and again, finding new champions to advocate them. Such is the attractive proposal to pipe sea water from the English Channel to Paris, so that the city dweller who finds the summer trying may plunge into a swimming bath which has a real salty tang, or even turn a tap in his own home and be supplied with a brimming bath of seaside freshness. It is to be hoped that the advocates of this plan will not permit themselves to be discouraged by mere scoffers, nor even by the American journalist who cynically remarks that the project had best be postponed until there are more bathtubs to pipe the water into!

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Steeplechasing Extraordinary

A new kind of "steeplechase" has been held at Enghien-les-Bains. The participants were not mounted on horses, but drove motorcars and motorcycles. Unlike the conventional steeplechase, the course did not lie across country, nor even over hedges and ditches. In fact, the race was called a steeplechase not because of the obstacles which the participants encountered, but because of the guideposts which marked the course for them. These landmarks were actually the steeples of a dozen churches situated in neighboring towns. Before starting, each competitor was supplied with photographs and full details of each steeple, and these served as the only guides to the course. Only after the race was over was the itinerary originally drawn up by the organizers made known to the participants. The one who had followed this course most nearly and thus identified every steeple was declared the winner. A maximum of three hours was allowed for the circuit.